

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Will Not Lead Stabilizing
Columbia Reforms Its Radio
Filipinos Vote Independence
France-Russia Offer Easy Pact
Europe Prepares for Air Raids
Miami Sends Havana Skytrain

THE United States has achieved its immediate monetary ends and is willing to join with the rest of the world in a stabilizing move, but will not take the lead in such a move. Thus Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau declares in a nationwide broadcast. He rejects the idea that the moral duty of stabilizing, with the risks of losing gains through going off the gold standard and revaluation, is America's. France sees in the speech the olive branch held out to Europe and cries, "It's up to England now." Britain sees the speech as a step in the right direction, but finds restoration of international trade and clarification of continental currencies as necessary before stabilization. Morgenthau praises the American dollar. He calls it "the soundest currency in the world."

Washington believes Secretary Morgenthau is inviting American business to drop inhibitions and join a concerted upward movement. There is something the Administration wants ahead of credit inflation—it wants a business boom.

Radio reform appears to be on its brisk way in the United States. On the eve of a public radio hearing in Washington, the Columbia Broadcasting System announces three drastic changes in policies. No advertiser is to be allowed to give more than 10 per cent of his scheduled evening time or 15 per cent of day time to advertising talk; objectionable features of children's programs are to be eliminated; advertising of laxatives and medical accounts describing bodily functions are ruled out. The changes go into effect July 30. Columbia had already prohibited advertising of hard liquor—Radio sees the way to avoid harsh regulation and to win warm friends.

The Philippines adopt by a tremendous majority the Commonwealth Constitution under which they would have independence in 10 years. The vote was 5403 for and 106 against. The women voters outnumber the men in places. The Sakdalists, whose recent uprising cost 60 lives, do not count as anticipated disturbance. They wish immediate independence. The Filipinos have projected themselves upon a vast experiment which will make heavy demands upon them. They declare that in 10 years they believe they will be able to stand alone.

Foreign Ministers Laval and Litvinoff, conferring at Moscow, offer European nations an alternative to the mutual assistance pact they themselves have signed. The plan contemplates signatories giving pledges against aggression and against assistance to an aggressor and agreeing to consult with one another when hostilities threaten. France and Russia prefer bilateral pacts such as they have made, but offer the softened form in the hope of bringing in Poland and Germany—Surely the neighbors do need one another's peaceful assurances.

As the wide Chevrolet strike comes to settlement others go on. Strikes of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation at Camden, N. J., demanding a 15 per cent raise, a 36-hour week and no piecework, make an effort to tie up every shipyard in the country sympathetically. With about 30,000 mill workers on walkout from the mills and camps of Oregon and western Washington, British Columbia workers start labor troubles. The lumber workers demand a raise from 40 to 75 cents an hour, a 30-hour week—Industrial peace flies out the window as "prosperity" founders up to the door.

Paris and Berlin make ready for grim days when death and disaster may rain from the skies. Paris holds its most complete air raid drill. Rescuers with screaming sirens speed to the scene of an imaginary attack by enemy airplanes. Residents and office workers don gas masks and watch masked and steel-helmeted firemen extinguish hypothetical flames. The siren alarm system is perfected. Berlin orders all plans for new or altered buildings submitted to the Air Protection League so that subterranean gas and bomb-proofs may be built in—Will the future see fearful men living like moles?

Miami, Fla., sends the first international flight to Havana, Cuba. Two gliders, stowed with pay cargo and piloted by E. Paul Du Pont Jr. and J. K. O'Meara, sail southward in tow of an airplane with Elwood Klein at the controls. The customs clearance is at Key West, before the hop of 90 miles across to Havana. The Cuban metropolis makes holiday over a so-called historic step in receiving the two gliders, cutting loose over the city and lighting in the broad avenue in front of the new Capitol—But steamship, locomotive and motortruck scoff harshly at what they call exceedingly silly business.

Moscow Grants Tokyo Plea To Modify Fishing Accord; Laval Boosts Eastern Pact



Japan to Hold On
Soviet-Japanese Treaty on Fishing Rights in the Sakhalin-Kamchatka Waters Likely to Be Modified as Desired by Tokyo

Columbia Sets New Standards in Radiocasting

Announcement of Policy Greeted by Commission as Forward Step

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, May 14—The radio audience is winning its battle for a radio house-cleaning. On the eve of the long-awaited national conference summoned to meet here tomorrow by the federal communications commission, the Columbia Broadcasting Company has announced program reforms of a far-reaching character.

Legalized Betting Threatens Sports

Baseball Attendance Falls Off When Pari-Mutuel Horse Racing Occupies Near-by Tracks—Gambling Gains Control in Every Attempt at Alliance—Scandals Revealed in United States and England

Organized gambling derives momentum from its attachment to professional sports. Large crowds and exciting incentives are the two main attributes of sport which promoters of mass-scale betting exploit wherever they can gain a hold. The tremendous spread of legalized gambling arouses apprehension in many lines of sport. In localities where pari-mutuel betting has been legalized, many sports promoters are feeling the pinch of competition from horse and dog racing tracks. A decided slump in attendance at the big-league baseball parks in Boston last year, for instance, coincided with the summer race meeting at Rockingham.

The situation is forcing many observers to the conclusion that either sports interests must take organized gambling into partnership—as promoters of golf tournaments are beginning to do despite official opposition from the Professional Golf Association—or else they must compete with public gambling operations just as other legitimate business enterprises are forced to do.

Gambling Gets Monopoly
Leaders in many fields of sport are voicing the opinion that organized sport cannot go along with gambling and keep its reputation above suspicion. This viewpoint is borne out by past records which reveal that wherever professional sports have formed a partnership with gambling to stimulate gate receipts, gambling invariably has gained a strong monopoly on the sports which introduced it.

French Foreign Chief Calls Soviet Agreement Peace Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
MOSCOW, May 14—Despite the strenuous program arising from the Laval visit, Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, took time Monday afternoon to receive the Japanese Ambassador, Tamekichi Ota, and conveyed the Soviet Government's willingness to prolong the fishing rights in Russia's Far Eastern waters on the basis of the agreement of August, 1932.

The fishing convention, which expires in May, 1936, requires one year's notice if either party desires to alter. In April Japan notified the Soviets that the present convention is satisfactory but expressed the desire to regulate its application in certain respects. Mr. Litvinoff's statement yesterday approved this request and the negotiators start their conversations today.

Mr. Litvinoff emphasized that the Soviet policy of strengthening friendly relations with Japan motivated this prompt acceptance of Japan's request. That the Japanese consider the fishing convention a vitally important fundamental agreement, thus revealed, augurs well for peaceful settlement of the remaining questions between Japan and the Soviets.

Meanwhile, Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, and Mr. Litvinoff continued exploring the possibility of a multilateral nonaggression treaty which might attract those Eastern European countries which do not desire mutual assistance pacts so binding as the Franco-Soviet agreement.

At a banquet Monday evening Mr. Litvinoff described the Franco-Soviet treaty as a "necessary supplement" to the League Covenant, adding that "by concluding this pact we gave a first example for making the League effective and operative."

M. Laval replied: "We have created an instrument of peace. Two great states voluntarily joined their forces, not only to defend their own security but to insure universal peace."

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It requires a pretty clear conception of the value of professional athletics in the social life of an average people to realize that whatever undermines honest sport affects the morale of its public following. As preceding articles have shown, bribery and fraud are habitual crimes of organized gambling.

Ethiopia's Rift With Italy Widens



"Topical," Wide World:
Two Nations Watch Each Other
Upper—General View of the Busy Market Place at Addis Abeba, the Capital of Emperor Haile Selassie's Kingdom. Lower—Mounted on Camels, Native Italian Troops of the African Province of Eritrea. Just Next Door to Ethiopia, Are Shown Here Changing Guard as Italy Patrols Its Border

Italo-Ethiopian Dispute Nearing League's Council

Rome and Addis Abeba Not Agreed on Methods of Arbitration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, May 14—Serious anxiety which is felt about the Italo-Ethiopian dispute is not lessened by this week's developments, which include a fresh note to the League from Addis Abeba and a strong outburst in the Italian press against British and French attempts to restrain Italy from getting too deeply involved in its African adventure.

The Ethiopian Government's complaint against Italy for trying to prevent the appointment of arbitrators is explained here as due to fundamental disagreement over the method to be adopted in settling the dispute. Whereas Ethiopia wants arbitration by neutrals Italy so far has only accepted a body composed of nationals of the two disputants. Both parties appeal Article V of the 1925 treaty which, however, so worded that it seems to substantiate both claims.

"The two Governments," the treaty runs, "agree to submit to a procedure of conciliation or arbitration any questions which may arise between them." It adds, "Any common agreement shall be exchanged between the two Governments concerning the method of choosing arbitrators."

No notes were exchanged at the time the treaty was signed by the two Governments, which were on friendly terms. Today in the heat of dispute they have been unable to find a common basis for carrying out this provision.

The British Government's attempt to get France to collaborate with her to encourage the setting up of some conciliation machinery outside the League naturally comes in for criticism.

The Investors' Trading Company operated for nearly a year in Massachusetts after it had been banned in Connecticut. This fact, together with other alleged violations of laws in the securities division, drew scathing fire from the Massachusetts Attorney General, Paul A. Dever, last week.

Mr. Dever disclosed some of the unscrupulous stock-selling methods, which are said to have given Boston a bad reputation among the nation's investors. He said an hour's close scrutiny of the Dill and Company books by a competent securities investigator would have revealed sufficient information to make closing of the concern mandatory.

The concern dealt chiefly in stock of a Nevada mining concern. Wide use was made of letters, a financial "tip" sheet, the long distance telephone and other "high pressure" methods in forcing unwary, "lock buyers" to speculate.

Today's arrest revealed that Boston police have been waging a relentless and thorough search for the fugitive.

Despite the rather cool weather outside, the atmosphere in the legislative joint rules committee hearing room today was decidedly warm. The administrations of two

Morgenthau's Offer To Stabilize Dollar Reassures Business

Is Looked On as a Distinct Bid for Industry to Note That Red Light Has Changed to Green—May Prelude Credit Boom

Currency Stabilization Now Only Waits Agreement by Other Nations on Some Plan

U. S. Treasury Head's Radio Definition of Dollar Status Reflects New Step in Recovery Program, Experts Say, in Nature of a Push

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, May 14—A major trial balloon for international currency stabilization floats today over Washington's warm spring haze. It was launched by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, in his important radio clarification last night of American monetary policy, and the financial officials of the Administration are today eagerly watching London for a response.

But of even greater importance to the United States was the inner meaning of Mr. Morgenthau's speech, interpreted here as a thoroughly "bullish" statement, attempted leverage for the often predicted "coming American boom."

When the Secretary of the Treasury talks about businesses which have begun to make money again, of "an absolutely sound dollar," and promises stabilization as soon as other nations will agree, it is clear that he is inviting business to cast aside its inhibitions and join in a concerted upward movement.

May Prelude Boom
This business boom, it is important to realize, might be the prelude to that credit inflation which many officials believe is around the corner, and once arrived might be as difficult to combat and as disastrous in its ultimate consequences as currency inflation.

In effect, the two would be much the same, and it is this credit inflation to which many crusaders refer when they speak of "new and tremendous inflation."

Outwardly, such inflation would resemble at first nothing so much as the good, old-fashioned business boom which arid American men of affairs have been banking after for nearly five lean years.

These were the implications behind Secretary Morgenthau's speech, as well as of the last speech he made a month ago, and a "red" to be contained in the bonus money President Roosevelt is said to have prepared.

Signs Say "Go Ahead"
In well-informed quarters, the message is forecast as a reassurance to the country, warning to inflationists, and generally a booming statement whose effect will be enormously enhanced if the veto is upheld. Thus the Washington keynote today, despite the threat of the Patman bill to "sound money," is one of enlarging horizons, expansion, and further business confidence. Whether these hopes will be realized in tangible business events will be demonstrated within a very few weeks, it is agreed here.

Secretaries Morgenthau's invitation to currency stabilization fits in as the cornerstone of this new drive toward recovery. He seeks to restore confidence in the American dollar by pointing out fundamentally favorable factors, and assurance of a positive, solid monetary policy is precisely the factor that the business and financial world has been demanding for many months.

Lighting the Fuse
Now the reassurance comes, and it is clear that the Administration hopes it will touch off the fireworks—taking its chances with controlling the pyrotechnics later.

Of the stability of the American dollar, Secretary Morgenthau provided an abundance of assurances, and he openly asked the other world currencies to join in.

"The world should know," he concluded, "that when it is ready to seek foreign exchange stabilization, Washington will not be an obstacle. . . . We are not unwilling to stabilize; however, if the great trading nations elect to continue under the present absence of rules we are no longer at a disadvantage. We revalued our currency no more than was necessary and we can go either way. Our hands are untied."

Dollar Adjusts Itself
The Secretary developed as background the whole Roosevelt monetary policy—guiding carefully over the phases of experiment with the commodity dollar, and Professor Warren's method of managing the currency.

He merely said, following the departure from gold immediately after President Roosevelt took office, that "the dollar began to adjust itself to the realities of the world situation,"—a situation in which the dollar was at a great export disadvantage and gold had been fleeing the country heavily for a year.

Jumping nearly a year in one sentence, Mr. Morgenthau came to revaluation of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its former gold content. "Since that time," he said, "we have enjoyed the soundest currency in the world. It is in fact so sound that we find gold flowing back into the country to take refuge in the dollar."

Under these sunbeams, Mr. Morgenthau pictured foreign trade increasing in volume, dollar value, and percentage. A 37 per cent general increase in 1934 exports over 1932, a return of motor-car shipments to

Booth Elected New Publishing Society Trustee

Associate Editor of the Periodicals Named to Fill Vacancy

The Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society today announced the election, with the full concurrence of The Christian Science Board of Directors, of W. Stuart Booth, C.S.B., of Brookline, Mass., as a Trustee to fill the vacancy left by the passing of Mr. James E. Patton. This election was held in accordance with Section 3, Article XXV, of the Manual of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Booth has resigned as Associate Editor of The Christian Science periodicals—a position which he has held for the last three years—and will take up immediately his new duties as Trustee.

Mr. Booth is a native of Iowa. In early boyhood he removed to Denver, where he made his home. He was educated in the public schools of Denver, after which he came to Boston for a number of years. Through the healing of his father, Mr. Booth's family became interested in Christian Science more than 40 years ago, and after that Mr. Booth devoted part of his time to the practice of Christian Science.

More than 21 years ago Mr. Booth gave up his commercial life, and has since devoted his entire time to Christian Science work. He is a member of The Mother Church, also of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, where he has served as First Reader; and he later served for nine years as Committee on Publication for the State of Colorado.

Mr. Booth became a teacher of Christian Science following instruction by the Board of Education in the Normal Class of 1919. In June, 1925, he was appointed a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, which position he resigned to join the editorial staff of the periodicals.

Mr. Booth will continue to teach in Denver, where all of his previous classes have been held.

Filipinos Vote Almost Solidly For Proposed Constitution

MANILA, May 14 (AP)—A tremendous majority for the proposed Philippine Constitution, under which the Philippines will be weaned from the economic dependence of the United States, was announced tonight from a nationwide plebiscite.

Twenty-nine Manila precincts voted 5403 for ratification of the commonwealth charter, to 106 against it. The vote, cast without a show of the rumored violence from Sakdalista extremists, represented about half the electorate in the precincts.

The spread in votes was far greater than anticipated by Government leaders, who had forecast an overwhelming ballot for the 10-year Constitution, a major step toward complete independence from the United States.

Women Show Enthusiasm
Women, voting for the first time in the history of any oriental country, seemed to display much more enthusiasm than the men. Although there were six times as many men eligible to vote as women, the feminine ballot exceeded the masculine vote in some Manila precincts.

Ballooning over the thousand-mile archipelago was completed without reports of serious disorder. Police, the Philippine constabulary and vigilantes had taken elaborate precautions to prevent a recurrence of the May 2 Sakdalista uprising, which cost 60 lives.

Close Watch Maintained
Even after the polls closed officers did not relax their vigilance, for they recalled the previous rebellion by the chief opponents of the Constitution followed a peaceful May Day. It was rumored the extremists might attempt to destroy the ballots.

Telephone lines between Santa Rosa and Cebuano in Laguna Province

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[Wall Street reactions to the Morgenthau stabilization speech appear on the Financial Page.]

NATIONAL STORES INC.

Modern Art Museums Add to New England's Renown

Buildings at Hartford and Springfield achieve art and practicality. Serve as community centers of attractive opportunities.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
Two of the most striking examples of the modern "Temple of the Muses" to get back to the original definition of "Museum," are the Avery Memorial at the Wadsworth Atheneum at Hartford, Conn., and the Museum of Fine Arts at Springfield, Mass.

Among the art museums, numbering some half dozen, erected in New England during the past few years, the Avery Memorial has perhaps come in for the largest share of attention as what many architects consider to be the first thoroughly modern museum building in the United States.

Severe, office-building simplicity sets it apart as an extreme specimen of the theory that such an edifice should be kept completely subservient to museum "functionalism."

Opened with Opera Premiere
Opening its doors to the public in February of last year, with the world's premiere of the Gertrude Stein-Virgil Thomson opera, "Four Saints in Three Acts," it attracted crowds of the cultured, intellectual, aesthetic and inquisitive from all parts of the country; and nine-dollar seats were snapped up the minute they went on sale.

Certainly the gleaming white walls of the tiered court, with its cantilevered upper levels, and the pale, fabric-covered sides of the galleries proved an excellent foil to the vivid Negro angels, with their cellophane halos as they wandered about during rehearsals, staring at the paintings by Picasso assembled for the big loan exhibition at the time.

The "studied emptiness," as a critic named it, also makes a rather remarkable setting for the famous sculpture group, "Venus with Nymph and Satyr," forming a unifying interest in the center of the court. This white marble sculpture, eight feet high, is the work of Pietro Francavilla, a sixteenth-century sculptor and pupil of Giovanni da Bologna.

Executed as Garden Piece
It is believed to be the only study by this artist to have reached the United States with the exception of the Apollo in the George Blumenthal collection in New York. It was executed as a garden piece, for a Florentine abbot, Antonio Bracci. Jets of water flow from the mouths of dolphins at its base.

Modern furniture and furnishings, with their question-mark curves and lines like exclamation points, prove mentally stimulating and physically comfortable to the visitor to the offices of the museum staff.

Samuel P. Avery, who left the building fund for the museum, stipulated that five years must elapse before the building should be erected. A. Everett Austin Jr., the director, therefore made use of his time to



Upper Left: From a Painting by Jacques Louis David. Lower Right: From a Painting by John Singleton Copley. Photos by a Staff Photographer
Art Treasures Housed in Modern 'Temples of the Muses'
Upper Left—Jacques Louis David's Portrait of Mme. de Servan. At the Right is the Museum of Fine Arts, Springfield, Mass., Where the Painting Hangs. Lower Left—The Avery Memorial at the Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, Conn. The Copley Portrait of Mrs. Seymour Fort, Shown at the Right, is Among the Notable Displays in the Hartford Building

conduct a survey of European museums, as a basis for the construction of this modern edifice by Morris and O'Connor, New York architects. Mr. Austin supervised in detail the design of the interior, in the hope of producing a building both aesthetically right and practical.

Formed Cultural Center
Before the Civil War there were only two museums of art in America—the Trumbull Gallery at Yale University, and the old Wadsworth Atheneum, which the new Avery Memorial has been built to replace. The Atheneum, which consisted of the Hartford Public Library, the Connecticut Historical Society, the Watkinson Library and the art galleries, was located in the Morgan Memorial, and formed the cultural center inaugurated for the city in 1841 by Daniel Wadsworth.

Three corners of the city square were thus occupied by Hartford's cultural center, and the gap has now been closed by the new Avery building.

Mr. Avery's first gifts, stained glass windows, are to be found on either side of the entrance to the Atheneum. His private collection of Chinese porcelain, cloisonné, glass, jade, bronzes, and other Oriental pieces are in the museum. The outstanding objects which he bequeathed are the portrait of James Heath, English engraver, and that of Orazio Humphrey, miniaturist, both by Gilbert Stuart.

Varied Educational Program
Turning to the Springfield Museum of Fine Arts, of modified modern architecture, it is found also to be making itself a definite cultural center for the community. Gertrude Stein found an audience here too, when she lectured for the museum in January. Russian, German, French and English films are shown. Classes in arts and in crafts, and lectures are included in the educational program which the new director, John Lee Clarke Jr., has developed during the current season.

While the collection is not large, the museum having been open only since October, 1933, it contains several paintings of outstanding interest and value, among them a beautiful portrait of Madame de Servan by the French master, Jacques Louis David; "Environ de Naples" by Camille Corot; "Pigs" by George Moreland; "Landscape" by Constable; Turner's "View of Florence,"

and a number of excellent examples of the French nineteenth century painters who restored pictorial art to essentials and dispensed with the ornamental detail and trappings of the century before.

Collection of Modern Works
Mr. Clarke, who is enthusiastic about French paintings of the nineteenth century, has studied a good deal in France and in England, and is himself a landscape painter in both oils and water colors. The museum is building up carefully a fine collection of modern works and already possesses pictures by Paul Sample, H. E. Schnackenberg, Henry Lee McFee and Howard Cook, who is a native of Springfield.

The beautiful white limestone building, which was designed by New York architects, Tilton & Githens, is the gift to the city of James Philip Gray who, in leaving about three quarters of a million dollars in trust for his widow, provided for the transfer, upon her passing, of the entire estate to the City Library Association which should provide a suitable building for paintings to be purchased with the income. Mrs. Gray's will also left her fortune to the museum.

Since, however, the Gray fund confines itself, in the terms of the bequests, to the purchase of "the most valuable, meritorious, artistic, and high class oil paintings obtainable" the museum must look elsewhere for money with which to obtain the fine drawings, water colors, sculpture, tapestries, ceramics and so forth which should also be included in a museum collection.

Springfield has, at the older George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery, an extensive collection of both European and Oriental ceramics, bronzes, rugs, carved ivories, lacers, armor and sculpture. This gallery is rich in Japanese art, including much carved metal employed in military accoutrement.

This is the sixth of a series of articles dealing with notable museums throughout New England. Articles will appear on the three following Tuesdays. The Gallery of Fine Arts at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., will be discussed on May 21; the Addison Gallery of American Art at Andover, May 28, and the Worcester Art Museum on June 4. The first five articles appeared on March 16, April 1, 22 and 30, and May 7.

Advertising Election Held
PITTSBURGH, May 14 (AP)—Robert F. Heyward, of Buffalo, was inducted as President of the Advertising Affiliation convention; and London, Ont., was selected as next year's convention city. Harold Donahue, of London, Ont., was named First Vice-President and D. A. Thomas, of Buffalo, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Weather
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving
Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, probably showers tonight, becoming fair Wednesday; cooler tonight, moderate northerly winds. Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and cooler, possibly showers in the extreme south tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

Official Temperatures
A-B
Boston 68 68 Minneapolis 36 50
Bermuda 68 74 New Orleans 76 88
Chicago 40 64 New York 56 72
Denver 40 46 Norfolk Va. 70 80
Helena, Mont. 38 48 Philadelphia 58 62
Jacksonville 74 88 St. Louis 52 60
Kansas City 38 48 San Francisco 50 58
Los Angeles 50 62 Washington 64 66
Miami Fla. 76 84

A-4 a. m. E. D. S. T. May 14.
B-Maximum May 15.
High Tides at Boston
Tuesday 6:20 p. m., height, 9.1 feet.
Wednesday 9:56 a. m., height, 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 9:27 p. m.
"A Year Ago Today in Boston"
Partly cloudy, maximum temperature 75 degrees above zero; minimum 55 above.

There's no stimulant in caffeine-free coffee
This should be good news for those who like the taste of coffee but not its habit-forming stimulation. Kellogg has found a way to remove 97% of the caffeine (the stimulant in coffee) without in the least disturbing its rich, satisfying flavor. The result is Kaffee-Hag Coffee—real coffee, all coffee, fine coffee—minus nothing but the caffeine.

Give Kaffee-Hag Coffee a tryout. You'll like its rich, mellow flavor—made possible by blending the finest Brazilian and Colombian coffees. But be sure to make it strong. Perk it twice as long as ordinary coffee to bring out all its delicious taste. For with the caffeine out, you don't have to be careful of strong coffee. At your grocer's or send 15c for sample can.

Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee

(Pronounced Koffee-HAG)

AMOCO

HOLDS MORE WORLD'S RECORDS THAN ANY OTHER GAS OR MOTOR FUEL

AMERICAN OIL CO.

Labor Bills to Play Big Part In Rhode Island Legislature

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14—Various branches of the State Government are preparing drastic new legislation for introduction at the special session of the Legislature, May 21.

In addition to Lieut. Gov. Robert E. Quinn's bill to classify oil companies as public utilities, the state director of labor, L. Metcalfe Walling, will advocate legislation to create minimum wage boards similar to those operating in New York.

These boards would have the power to investigate rates in various industries and to fix reasonable wages where schedules are out of line with living costs.

Rhode Island's State airport, the largest airplane field in New England and the only one in the nation owned by a State, soon will be resplendent in its new dress—concrete runways and elaborate drainage facilities.

The \$400,000 PWA project at the airport is progressing rapidly with a large corps of engineers and laborers busy grading the field, laying pipes and getting ready to pour the concrete.

Christian Science Lecture On May 16 Announced
A noonday lecture on Christian Science will be delivered by Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., Thursday, May 16, at 12:15 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, in the Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, Boston, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

This lecture will also be broadcast over stations WAAZ, in Boston; WNBH in New Bedford, WLLH in Lowell, and WLAZ, Boston short-wave.

Maj. John S. Cohen
ATLANTA, Ga., May 14 (AP)—Maj. John S. Cohen, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who passed on yesterday, was president and editor of the Atlanta Journal and served to a short term in the United States Senate. Major Cohen had been Democratic National Committeeman from Georgia since 1924. As head of the Georgia delegation that year, he and other leaders of the William G. McAdoo forces battled Alfred E. Smith to the deadlock which ended in the nomination of John W. Davis of West Virginia as a compromise presidential candidate.

Rhode Island's new chief of the motor vehicle division, Wilfred J. Paquin, has acted to bring some of the state's old motor laws more into conformity with present-day high speed and efficient automobiles.

He has issued an order declaring that all pleasure cars and trucks must be equipped to stop within a distance of 40 feet while traveling at 20 miles an hour. In the past the state law required automobiles to be able to stop within 50 feet at 20 miles an hour, but that law, Mr.

Byrd Leaves Virginia For His Trip to Boston
WINCHESTER, Va., May 14 (AP)—Admiral Richard E. Byrd, with the prospect of more adventures in the far places of the earth already beckoning, was en route today to Boston and another rousing welcome, after a quiet sojourn here with his mother's family. Accompanying him to his Massachusetts home was his wife.

The men and ships of the expedition that he led into the antarctic and safely back again were proceeding by sea to Cape Cod Canal, where the Commander will join his force for the trip to the Hub city. The Bear of Oakland and the Jacob Ruppert, his two ships, had already nosed through the Virginia Capes and turned North into the Atlantic.

BLUE LABEL

KETCHUP

"the finest Ketchup ever"

IN THE BOTTLE THAT POURS

Stay at big luxurious hotels... or put up at alpine chalets, mountain lodges or restful camps where you can rough it in comfort, at surprisingly low cost. The Yellowstone geyserland, unique in all the world for its hot water phenomena; its colossal colorful canyons and waterfalls; its abundance of wild life in its far-famed Cody Road.

Glacier Park—goal of world travelers—with its 60 living glaciers, countless alpine lakes, its confusion of mountain peaks—many of them unnamed and untrod.

Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park in Colorado—priceless heritage of frosted peaks that go up beyond 14,000 of upland meadows ablaze with wild flowers; of crags and canyons and twisting trails. Here is rest, recreation, happiness.

See 1, 2 or all 3. Two weeks is time enough. All summer is not too long. "GO BURLINGTON" to the Rocky Mountains

The famous ARISTOCRAT to the Colorado Rockies.
The NORTH COAST LIMITED to Magic Yellowstone.
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Farmers' Big Symphony in AAA Put on in Washington by Cast Of 4000 Tanned Tillers of Soil

WASHINGTON, May 14.—With cheers and whoops, approximately 4000 weather-burned farmers, many of them in shirt-sleeves, today demonstrated their support for the Administration's agriculture adjustment policy with an enthusiasm that has not been seen here for a long time.

Constitution Hall, scene of operas and symphony concerts, was filled to capacity with farmers from the West and South. Mississippi displayed a large banner, "100 per cent for the processing tax"; veteran white-haired cotton growers from Georgia shook a paper at the audience and shouted, "Governor Talmadge says the Government paid for this trip. He knows that's a lie. I paid my way out of my own pocket."

Six Senators when introduced to the assembly were told, "You boys better stay by that program, now"; and when Earl Dean of Mason City, Iowa, arose to extol the benefits of the corn and hog program, he was greeted with a miniature hog-calling contest.

Robertson Spokesman

The farmers' spokesmen, W. H. Robertson of Alabama, and L. M. Lawson of South Carolina were careful to make it clear that they came to Washington of their own accord to give their thanks to President Roosevelt, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and AAA officials for what they have done. "We left the plow handles to come here, and are paying our own way, and are not the pawns of high-powered lobbyists," declared Mr. Robertson.

Clifford H. Day of Plainview, Texas, who is credited with originating the Pilgrimage, declared it a spontaneous move, likening it to a pot "which begins to boil in the middle and on all sides at the same time."

On the platform at this morning's meeting were Secretary Wallace and Chester H. Davis, AAA Administrator, both visibly pleased with the demonstration which was planned to offset recent criticism from textile manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the American Liberty League. Specifically the farmers asked continuation of the processing tax and enactment of the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, with a word added by cotton growers for the extension of the Bankhead Cotton Control Act.

Roosevelt to Speak

President Roosevelt has announced that he will address the delegates from the south portion of the White House late this afternoon.

Also introduced at this morning's session were members of the Senate Agricultural Committee, including Senators Billie of Mississippi, Bankhead of Alabama, Bulow of South Dakota, Murphy of Iowa, Capper of Kansas and Frazier of North Dakota. One farmer wanted to know, "Where's Huey Long?" Members of the House Agriculture Committee were also present.

"This is undoubtedly the first occasion of this kind in history," Mr. Robertson, chairman of the meeting pointed out. "It is probably the first time a group has visited this city merely for the sake of thanking a great President and his Administration for their helpfulness." His statement was greeted, not by mere applause, but by cheers and yells.

Must Not Be Disturbed

"We have come to say that the processing tax and the manner in which it is now being used to carry out the various adjustment programs must not be disturbed," Mr. Robertson declared. "The processing tax represents the application of the same principle to agriculture that has provided the guarantees that surround labor and capital and that has long been accepted as national policy," he added.

As keynote speaker for the meeting, Mr. Lawson pointed to the cooperative effort responsible for today's meeting. "We have been divided all these years, he declared. 'We are beginning to realize that we must stand together. He denied that the farmers of America have

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DEANSGATE MANCHESTER

Landlocked Hungary Uses Port of Fiume

Special to The Christian Science Monitor Budapest

LANDLOCKED Hungary's first custom house in a seaport has just been opened in the Italian port of Fiume, on the Adriatic.

Before the World War, Fiume formed part of Austria-Hungary and was chief sea outlet for Hungary, while Austria was served by Trieste.

A year ago these two countries concluded a series of commercial pacts with Italy which gave them special free harbor facilities in their former ports. This part of the agreements has now been put into effect and an Italian city will serve as a Hungarian customs frontier.

The Rome agreements, however, have not yet brought improvement to Hungary's critical economic condition.

"sinned" in cutting production; exploded charges of "regimentation"; pointed to the necessity of developing foreign markets; and condemned efforts to pay the processing tax out of the work relief bill as tantamount to placing farmers at the door.

Pointing to increased prosperity of the farmer since 1932, he told the farmers, "I'll venture to say that not one in 10 of you could have come to Washington in 1932—unless you hitchhiked or were walked."

Herman A. Fraeger, of Clafin, Kansas, brought the thanks of the wheat farmer; R. Hunter Pope, of Enfield, N. C., spoke for the tobacco growers; and A. M. Bourland, of Vernon, Texas, for the cotton men. Two men were stationed at each door of the auditorium holding large hats to collect contributions to pay for the rent of the hall.

Filipinos Indorse Proposed Constitution
(Continued from Page 1)

to imply preference for the leadership of Manuel Quezon.

Furthermore the drafters of the Constitution had inserted a provision that woman's suffrage, provisionally provided by a 1933 bill, should only become effective if more than 400,000 women electors should vote in the plebiscite.

Confusion of Issue

The confusion of the issue of Philippine independence with the expression of approval of this type of Constitution was denounced by some editors.

It was impossible, they said, to express an opinion that this was a good constitution for the Philippine Commonwealth under American sovereignty, without concurrently expressing a desire for complete independence.

Manuel Quezon attacked this confusion of issues in the original Hawes-Cutting bill, drafted in 1931, but he made no objection to it when the provision was carried over into the new Tydings-McDuffie Law.

Prospective Candidates

The next step after the plebiscite is for the Legislature within 30 days to canvass and certify the results to Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy. He is required by the independence act to call an election of officers for the Commonwealth, to be held in from three to six months.

The Filipino leaders hope to have the election in September and be ready to start the new regime before the end of the year.

There will be a Filipino president instead of an American Governor-General, but an American high commissioner and the United States army and navy will remain on the scene until the arrival of complete independence.

Complete independence, promised by a long line of Presidents from William McKinley to Theodore Roosevelt, is contemplated under the act after 10 years of the Commonwealth regime, but there are many who believe the Filipinos will ask to remain longer under the protection of the United States.

Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, is the outstanding candidate for President and hopes to be unopposed, but Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the 1899-1900 insurrection, for weeks has been hinting that his hat would be in the ring.

Italy Alleges Swiss Plans to Aid Ethiopia

BERNE, Switzerland, May 14 (AP)—The Italian Government today made representations to the Swiss Federal Council, alleging that Swiss factories were furnishing war material to Ethiopia.

A Swiss manufacturer, the Italian communication charged, was preparing to deliver airplanes to the Addis Ababa Government.

The manufacturer said the planes were commercial machines, however, announcing that he would go to Rome to make clear the nature of the transaction.

Auto Strike Ends And Toledo Plant Begins Rush Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor Toledo, Ohio, May 14 (AP)—

The three-week strike at the Chevrolet auto plant here ended today and plant officials moved quickly to return to full speed production.

The union workers who voted 732 to 385 to end the strike were divided, however, in their opinion of the settlement. James Roland, chairman of the strike committee, described the result as a "dirty deal."

The vote followed a stormy meeting during which Francis J. Dillon, American Federation of Labor organizer for the automobile industry, once declared the local United Automobile Workers Federal Union suspended from the national organization.

Mr. Dillon left the meeting, but returned later upon request of union officials and was present for the vote of peace, which he had recommended. Later the organizer attended a meeting of the local executive committee and said that everything was "settled."

Mr. Dillon said he ordered the withdrawal of pickets from the plant. Difficulties at the Cleveland and Norwood, Ohio, plants will be ironed out as a result of the vote here, he said.

William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors Corporation, issued a statement through representatives here:

"The acceptance of our proposal means that the Toledo division will make arrangements to open the Toledo plant at once," he said.

With the Toledo plant again supplying transmissions, a score of assembly plants will be able to reopen in various other cities. Approximately 30,000 auto workers, made idle by the strike here, will be able to return to their jobs.

The agreement accepted by the workers provides for an increase in wages of four cents an hour, raising the minimum to 54 cents, time-and-a-half for all work in excess of 48 hours a week and for Sunday and holiday work, and safeguards against reduction of wages during the slack season.

The agreement also provides for the formation of a shop committee. The memorandum will be posted on company bulletin boards and will be sent to the Department of Labor in Washington. The union request for a signed contract was not granted.

Alfred G. Guiver, plant manager, said production probably would start Wednesday. He sent men into the plant today to prepare the furnaces for resumption of work. He said it would be a few days before delivery of transmissions could be made to many plants.

Full Auto Output Waits Settling of Other Strikes

DETROIT, May 14 (AP)—Resumption of full speed production in the automobile industry awaits not only a return to normal of the flow of transmissions from the Toledo Chevrolet plant, where a strike was settled last night, but also adjustment of strikes in several other Chevrolet and Fisher Body plants that followed the Toledo walkout on April 23.

Such strikes were called at Chevrolet and Fisher plants at Cincinnati; affecting 1925 men; at the Bender Body Company, Cleveland, with 500 workers, and in Chevrolet and Fisher Body plants at Atlanta, affecting 1800 workers either by strike or ensuing shutdowns.

Alaska Colony's Song of the Washboard Followed by the Ironing Day Chorus

PALMER, Alaska, May 14 (AP)—Today was "ironing day" in the canvas households of the Matanuska colonists.

Taking advantage of their first real opportunity for laundry work since they left Minnesota, the wives of the farmers were busy over washbuds in front of nearly every tent yesterday. Soon the city was a net work of filled clothes lines.

Most of the women used washboards, for only a few of the colonists brought power washers. Construction of a community center will be started within a few days, and will be well under way by the time the last of the families arrive from Wisconsin and Michigan the end of the month.

The center, to be located near the present railroad station, will supply many of the colony's needs. It will be used as a gymnasium in connection with a school, to be built later this summer, and also as a recreation hall for dancers. There will be a place for movies in the basement and a steam plant to provide electric power for the other buildings to be erected near by.

These will include the school, a warehouse, creamery, poultry hatchery, auto and equipment maintenance shop and a water pumping plant. The school is to be completed before fall but the poultry hatchery will have to wait until the settlers can grow feed for their chickens.

A sewer is to be laid to the river, two miles distant.

By midweek, the colonists will be started on the clearing of areas large enough for homes on each of the 40-acre tracts, which are to be allotted as soon as all the 200 families are here.

The log houses, to be a story and a half high will contain a large living room, a kitchen, a bedroom and a storage space on the first floor. There will be a room upstairs for three small bedrooms if needed, and cellars are planned for food storage. Each house will cost about \$1100.

Big Texas Ranch In Nine Counties Gets First Split

Special to The Christian Science Monitor SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Often de-

scribed as the largest privately-owned ranch in America, if not in the world, the vast cattle "empire" known as the King ranch in south Texas, recently was divided for the first time since Capt. Richard King, who came to Texas nearly 90 years ago, began amassing hundreds of thousands of acres.

Held and operated in trust for 10 years under the will of the late Mrs. Henrietta King, who survived her husband 39 years, the properties approximated 1,500,000 acres when, with the 10-year period up in 1935, the division was made among heirs of the pioneer couple.

The ranch lands extending over parts of nine counties were only a part of the King estate interests, which included an estimated 125,000 head of cattle—a breed of cattle developed on and for the King ranch by the late Robert J. Kleberg, Captain King's son-in-law.

Educated for law before he married Miss Alice Gertrudis King, Mr. Kleberg, who took charge of the ranch after Captain King passed on in 1886, not only continued the land-accumulating policy of his father-in-law, but also added improvements which made the King ranch one of the most up-to-date in the country.

Will Always Be a King Ranch

The King ranch as enlarged by Mr. Kleberg embraced a series of ranches, some of which bore individual names, but headquarters remained on Santa Gertrudis Ranch, near Kingsville, Gileberg County, and in the division this property passed to the ownership of Mrs. Alice Gertrudis Kleberg.

With that and other near-by lands bequeathed to the surviving daughter of Captain and Mrs. King, there will continue to be a "King ranch" of such sizable proportions as about 675,000 acres! Half of two other daughters and one son of the Kings share in the division. Some of these live in the North. One of the Kleberg heirs is Representative Richard M. Kleberg of Corpus Christi, Texas.

Oil May Be Victor

Although much of the vast ranch is left intact by the will of Mrs. King, its greatness as a cattle domain may yield to oil prospecting. Its mineral rights have been sold, for a price reputed to run into millions of dollars, to the Humble Oil & Refining Co.

When Captain King came to Texas, a whole ranch could be bought for as little as an acre of land brings today. In partnership with another young mariner, Mifflin Kennedy, he laid the foundation of his fortune by operating a steamer between the mouth of the Rio Grande and Roma, Texas, via Brownsville. Gen. Zachary Taylor went to that region to prosecute the war against Mexico, and the army supply transport business was lucrative.

Empire Society Awards Gold Medal to Grenfell

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—The Council of the Royal Empire Society awarded its gold medal to Sir Wilfred Grenfell, Labrador's benefactor. The award was made "in recognition of his services to the Empire and the excellence of his book: 'The Romance of Labrador.'"

Conference of Methodists Opposes Arms, War and Drill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14.—Favoring social justice in its full meaning, as related to general welfare, the New York East Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is on record with an outright pacifist declaration.

By a vote of 110 to 21, the conference, representing churches throughout the eastern section of the city and western Connecticut, voted refusal to sanction or participate in any future war, either as combatants, munitions workers or investors, ending a five-day session with what was termed "a liberal triumph." The action compares with the less radical resolution passed by the New York conference last week, in which the issue of military participation was sidestepped.

The conference was unanimous in viewing "with grave concern" the "aloofness" of the United States in its diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, and it deplored naval maneuvers in the Pacific. However, it qualified its declaration of amity toward the Japanese to "especially those groups which are opposing the Japanese war system."

'Black Fleet' Ready For Dash Southward In Pacific 'Games'

ABOARD BATTLESHIP PENNSYLVANIA, PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII, May 14 (AP)—Somewhere in the South Bering Sea, "Factory" for periodic gales that sweep down on the north Pacific, a fast naval battle force was preparing today under Vice-Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn for a dash southward.

This force, the "Black Fleet" Navy, awaited the beginning of the most spectacular phase of the fleet maneuvers which will include 153 fighting ships and hosts of coast guard and patrol craft.

Meanwhile, nestled here in the port of Pearl Harbor, the United States' strategic mid-Pacific naval base, another force waited. This was the main battle power of the navy, the "white fleet." The battleship divisions were here under the fortifications of the harbor. One aircraft carrier was on hand and two others lurked near by. There were cruisers, destroyers and auxiliaries, all under command of Admiral Harris Laning.

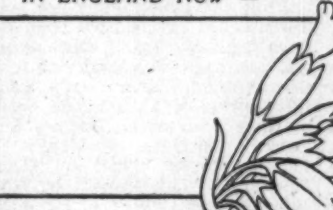
Twelve hundred miles west, Midway Island is a focal point in the maneuvers to come. Sometime within the next 10 days the lonely Midway settlers may have ringside seats for the climax of all this preparation from the Bering Sea to Hawaii.

Hopkins Denies Taking On New Jersey Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor SEA GIRT, N. J., May 14.—Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, has informed Gov. Harold G. Hoffman that no federal action was contemplated to relieve New Jersey from providing its share of relief costs.

Mr. Hopkins's message came in response to a telegram sent by the Governor calling attention to newspaper reports to the effect that the Federal Government would assume complete control of relief after July 1.

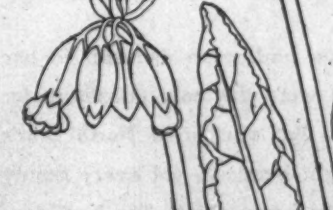
"IN ENGLAND NOW"



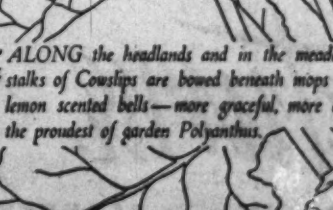
You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear—though cellulose fibre will serve quite well nowadays. But the important point to impress on most people is that a silk purse must not be handled like a sow's ear. MORAL: These shoes are smart and light and very supple for Town wear.



6609 Smart novelty in brown Ripple-leather kid; also in blue. Price 21/-



6466 Summer-weight Broadform shoe: blue glace kid; & in beige or brown. 16/9



6531 Summer-weight Broadform: beige calf; also in blue, brown, or white. 14/9

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Mountains Hide Women

New Hampshire's Old Man of the Mountains May Typify the State but Back of Its Men Have Stood Mothers and Sisters and Daughters

Tours to Homes of Famous New England Women
Eight of 12 Articles

Henry Edison Williams

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even as many a man's greatness is but the fruition of some woman's vision, so is New Hampshire's masculinity but a foil for its women's serenity.

And New Hampshire is masculine—as masculine as its mountains. Its ideal of manly comeliness, in fact, is that Old Stone Face which was along as depicted on the walls of Franconia Notch by the action of the elements.

Properly the phenomenon is known as the Old Man of the Mountains—a rocky profile expressive of anything but the gentler attributes. It is a typical physiognomy, too, for the whole State's general contours are cast in bold and angular lines.

Six Scenic Regions
Roughly, New Hampshire may be divided into six scenic regions: southern New Hampshire, a land of rolling foothills and wide rich valleys, in which are located such centers as Nashua and Keene.

The Valley of the Connecticut, which is reached by Routes 12, 10A and 10 as one drives northward out of Keene, which reveals a fine agricultural region piling up toward the Green Mountains on the west and the White Mountains to the north-east.

The White Mountain region, reached directly from Route 3, its borders spreading out like-fan, with the tail at the north in Lancaster, the two sides at Haverhill and Conway and the upper tip at Ashland.

The lake region, which radiates from Lake Winnepesaukee in the center of the State.

The Merrimack Valley which leads thither from the border of the State near Nashua.

The sea coast, of which there is but something like a dozen miles, between Newburyport and Portsmouth.

The Distinctive Minority
New Hampshire has publicized its mountains and its men, but it has left its women hidden by its hills. There's an interesting pamphlet extant. It's issued by the New Hampshire Historical Society. It contains 64 pages of names of New Hampshire men who have achieved distinction

In different lines of endeavor; but only a round two dozen women are mentioned.

It tells how the State was founded by Capt. John Mason, following a grant of land to him in 1622; how a Scotchman named David Thomson made the first settlement in New Hampshire at Pannaway in the little town of Rye in 1623; and how Mason sent over a shipload of supplies and a band of settlers in 1631. But it merely mentions that in this band were 22 women.

What of Those at Home?

It tells us how New Hampshire troops at Bunker Hill and at Bennington swung the weight toward the side of the colonists; but it does not mention the heroism of women folk left at home to till the soil, raise the brood, strengthen the morale of the wavering.

It tells us that while New Hampshire is larger by over 1000 square miles than Massachusetts it harbors only half as many people as live in the city of Boston proper.

But it neglects to point out that this very sparseness of population makes for initiative and independence of action which has distinguished its women.

In Culture and in History

Therefore, passing over the contributions made to New Hampshire art by Elizabeth G. Bouguereau, Exeter, painter; Margaret E. Foley, sculptor, and Katherine Kimball, Pittsfield, painter, to literature by Alice Brown, Hampton Falls, Mary D. Chellis, Goshen, Mary Wolcott Ellsworth, Exeter, Sarah J. Hale, Newport, Grace W. Hinsdale, Hanover, Harriet McEwen Kimball, Portsmouth, Martha Perry Lowe, Keene, Sarah T. Martyn, Hopkinton, Elizabeth H. Porter, Littleton, Edna Dean Proctor, Henniker, Annie D. Robinson, Plymouth, Katharine A. Sanborn, Hanover, Mary E. Sherwood, Keene, Celia Thaxter, Portsmouth; and to its education by Mary E. Bean, for a Seminary Girls in New York, and Mary Mills Patrick of Canterbury, president, American College for Girls, Constantinople—it is still possible to find women who otherwise typify the stanch character of the State.

And There Are Other Women

Right in Portsmouth, for instance, where the tarred roofs of old ships and the scarred facades of old homes blend with the general impressions of a busy port and a bustling city, one touches remotely the careers of such women as Mary Langdon, Caroline Chubb, and others, who made from their own clothing the flag which John Paul Jones flew on the Ranger, the first American flag to be saluted by a foreign power; of Elizabeth Sanborn, wife of John Langdon, first president of the United States Senate, who entertained so graciously at her home such Revolutionary heroes as Washington and Lafayette; and of Martha Hilton, the kitchen girl who became the wife of a Governor and the subject of Longfellow's poem, "Lady Wentworth of the Hall," as related by the musician in "Tales of a Wayside Inn."

Molly Stark No Widow

Then, inland at Dunbarton, about five miles from Concord, there is a fine old house rich within with family heirlooms, which makes one exceedingly well pleased that Molly Stark was not made a widow, for the home was built by Caleb Stark, son of Elizabeth Page Stark and Gen. John Stark.

And, too, just across the Connecticut, from Northumberland at Guilford, in what was known as the New Hampshire Grants, there linger memories of an incident which typifies some of the stuff of which New England women were made.

It is told of Hannah Rosebrook, grandmother of Ethan Allen Crawford, the historian, that, exasperated by Indians who overran her house in a drunken carousal after having traded their furs for spirits, she, single-handed, drove the lot of them out.

Not Too Drunk to Throw

One squaw too drunk to move, Grandmother Rosebrook grabbed by the hair and pulled outside, whereupon the squaw recovered to the extent of flinging her tomahawk at Mistress Rosebrook, the weapon coming so close that it took off the wooden thumb-piece from the door handle. No lack of adventures for those mothers of New Hampshire.

In a previous installment in this series the story of Hannah Dustin has been told, but it is revived again when, about six miles above Concord on a road to the Merrimack is pointed to as the place where that courageous woman overcame nine of her Indian captors and made her escape.

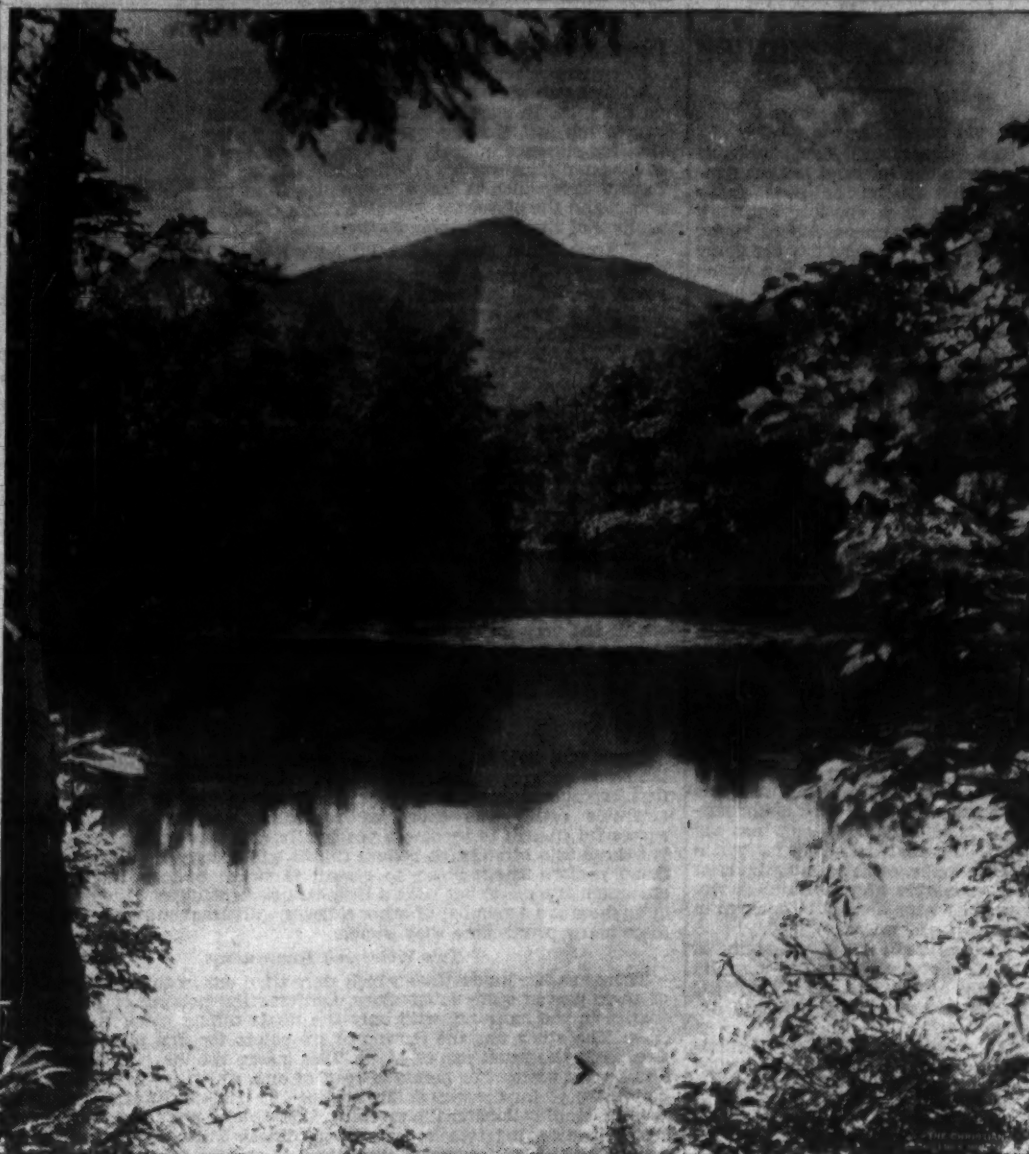
Mountains Begin to Pile Up

Presently thereafter as one pushes north, the mountains begin to pile up. Wind up would be the more proper description, for unlike the Green Mountains to the west, the White Mountains appear to have coiled themselves into a compact whorl of heights in order to make a nest within New Hampshire.

So one comes to Plymouth and here is Kinsman Notch, named for Asa Kinsman, who came from the South with his wife and their earthly possessions piled onto a two-wheeled cart seeking a grant he had obtained in his way, and finding himself on the wrong road, decided to push across country to his holdings.

So we see Mrs. Kinsman and her husband hacking their way through the wilderness, the wife telling tree for tree with the husband, and so as one drives through the Notch

Rocks and Rills and Templed Hills



Keynote Glen Eagle Pond, New Hampshire. Mount Mountain in the Background.

memories come of another indomitable New Hampshire woman, and one does not wonder that New Hampshire men are so tall and strong.

It Must Be the Air

In this vicinity, too, is Lost River—which is actually a small mountain stream that took the easier way to the lowlands by gnawing its way beneath the old boulders which the ancient ice field had tumbled down from the mountainside.

And one reads in that new book by Eleanor Early, "Behold the White Mountains," how a Miss Davis, seeking material for a magazine of 60 years back, "climbed and slipped and panted and tore her dress" to explore a trail now made easy by paths and bridges, so we know that there must be something in the New England air that does things to feminine fortitude, be it native or outlander.

She Found the Flame

And then there's that aged woman from Dublin, who was so fond of fishing that people called her "erratic." Well, Aunt Jess went out on one of those days when the sun is shy and the air is balmy, seeking a new stream to conquer. And presently she came hurrying back. "Bedad and be-berry," she cried (or words to that effect), "av all th' streamers I iver did see! Ye'd not belave me!" And with that she dragged one of the young laddy bucks back into the mountains, and—there was the Flame! And anyone who visits the White Mountains and misses it, misses it.

Gave up Courty Honors

At the Flume House, by the way, they used to tell of Amelia Matilda Murray, maid of honor to Queen Victoria, who while visiting the White Mountains became so imbued with the independence of thought of the natives that she abandoned courtly honors and defied her Queen to write a book on slavery.

Fredrika Bremer was a Swedish novelist and among her strongest impressions was that of Abel Crawford who at 35 would walk five miles to breakfast with his sons.

Mention should be made of Mrs. Richard Everett of Lancaster, who because her husband, a lawyer, was entertaining the judges of the first court in the State, set to and made what is alleged to be the first capel made in America. Likewise of the Misses Austin, who defied conventions of the day, and ascended Mt. Washington in the company of men-folk because they wanted to have "the honor of being the first females to reach the top."

Mrs. Lindbergh Writes

Book on Flight to East

NEW YORK, May 13 (P)—Anne Morrow Lindbergh, wife of the flier, will tell the story of the Lindberghs' flight to the Orient, in a book to be published this fall. The volume, entitled "North to the Orient," will be illustrated by maps drawn by Colonel Lindbergh.

The flight was made in the summer of 1931, over the great circle route, by way of Baker Lake, Point Barrow, Alaska, Siberia and Japan, to China.

The narrative, according to the publishers (Harcourt, Brace & Co.) deals with the flight from the standpoint of Mrs. Lindbergh's own observation. It describes numerous encounters, friendly or troublesome, and tells of Mrs. Lindbergh's effort to make herself an accomplished radio operator.

The Art of Living
Is the finest of the arts in this old New England town.

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A "Real New England Inn"

Betting Bill Reaches New Jersey Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 14—A resolution by Assemblyman Joseph Altman (R) of Atlantic City to legalize pari-mutuel betting on race tracks in New Jersey, today goes to the State Senate, having been passed by the Assembly by a vote of 32 to 25 last night.

If it passes the upper House, where it is certain to meet strong objections, it will have to go before the voters for ratification at a referendum before becoming effective. The resolution was adopted by the Legislature last year, but must be adopted by both houses this year as well before it can be submitted to the voters.

Another resolution by Assembly-

man Altman providing for a committee of three to be named by the Speaker to investigate charges of alleged bribery in connection with the racing bill also was adopted, and Acting Speaker Herbert J. Pascoe (R) of Union County named Assemblyman Frank S. Kelley (R) of Morris County, James W. Betts (R) of Essex and Thomas Thomas G. Walker (D) of Hudson County to make the investigation.

FIDAC Awarded to University

DENVER, Colo.—Emory L. O'Connell, Colorado Department Commander, acting on behalf of Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., National Commander of the American Legion, formally presented the FIDAC Award to the University of Denver at the Annual Honors Convocation. Chancellor Frederick M. Hunter received it for the university.

A significant tremor was felt in big league baseball early this year when Judge Emil E. Fuchs, president of the Boston National League Club, sought permission to stage dog-racing at night at Braves Field. A special meeting of the league was held at which the dog-racing proposition was rejected.

Probably the most outspoken reaction to the incident was manifested by Bill Cunningham, nationally-

(Continued from Page 1)

the history of the game was necessary to salvage it. The eight players indicted in the frameup were banished from the sport for life.

Sponsors of big league baseball agreed that the best way to safeguard the sport was to place it under the absolute rule of one person whose integrity would maintain it above the reach of organized gambling. Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, a judge in the Federal Court, was made high commissioner of professional baseball in the United States at a salary of \$40,000 a year. Since that time there has been no evidence of collusion between organized gamblers and the players.

Gamblers still collect in major league stands. The daily scores throughout the big circuits still animate baseball pools—illegal lotteries run by gambling syndicates on a wide scale, in which the total number of runs scored in a day serves as the winning number.

The gambler in the stands is more of a pest than a deep-dyed menace. He confines his betting to petty sums. But whenever he stalks into the stands, sportsmanship, as far as he is concerned, sails out of the park.

"A dollar he gets a hit," the gambler offers his crony as a player comes up to bat. The player strikes out. Then the racket begins. That lost dollar calls down a flood of loud invectives. The "razing" the player gets from a disgruntled plunkers spectators and players alike. But that's as far as his influence is felt.

Syndicated gamblers are the fellows organized baseball is guarding against. They are dangerous because they deal in big money. They resort to crooked deals to concoct a "sure thing." Judge Landis's high authority cannot keep the gambler away from the player, but unquestionably it helps to keep the player from "doing business" with the gambler.

More Intelligent Type
The caliber of the big league player is improving. Many of its recruits come from the playing fields of American colleges. Players are on the average a more intelligent type. Gamblers haven't much of a chance of putting over a "deal" with a smart player.

There is too much money tied up in baseball for its sponsors to relax their watch over the gamblers. But public gambling is spreading like wildfire. Professional sport is the powder keg in its path. For that reason, organized gambling is a perpetual menace.

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Probably the most outspoken reaction to the incident was manifested by Bill Cunningham, nationally-

read sports writer. "Dog racing is the acme of all gambling rackets," Mr. Cunningham wrote in the Boston Post. It has no permanent place in a residential community where it can and will compete with honest business. The horses are had enough. But they run afternoons. The dogs run nights in easily accessible spots and at very low rates of admission.

"If Judge Fuchs or anybody else wants to go in the gambling business, that's their personal and legal privilege. But if baseball wants to maintain its rating as a civic asset, as a holder of attention and inspiration to the young, it had better have no piece of this dog business."

Investigation in England
Occasional exposés of collusion between gambling and national sports in England have evoked strong indignation among the British people whose reputation for fine sportsmanship is especially sensitive to any suggestion of even the slightest compromise with honest playing effort.

During the World War the English Football Association was compelled to appoint a commission to investigate a dispute arising out of a game between Liverpool and Manchester City. The commission found that money had changed hands among the players. Eight men were convicted and banished from the playing fields for life.

The reaction of the High Court to a similar case in which football players were convicted of accepting bribes to "throw" a game emphasizes the far-reaching serious attitude of authorities toward misconduct in British sport. It was the judgment of the court that:

"This match was squared in a most fraudulent manner, and it is a shame and a disgrace to this country."

Football Coupon Betting
The Football Association, it was recently reported, "has viewed the situation all along with alarm and indignation." Misapprehension centers chiefly on coupon betting in football. In 1930, one football bookmaker in Edinburgh was found to have handled more than half a million wagers of this sort in one month.

A subsequent survey of betting among workers in the industrial city of Birmingham led to the conclusion that 50 per cent of the workers in the factories gambled regularly on football matches and horse races and that at least 80 per cent were steady-losing patrons of the sweepstakes.

Gambling is branching out into new lines of sport in the United States. And the gangster is trailing closely, ready to jump in and set the stage for a cleanup.

Even Invades Golf
Gambling has even barged into golf, of all sports. The swish of the brassie and the clunk of the putter on the greens and fairways of professional golf are being tuned to the click of the pari-mutuel betting machine.

Listen to Gene Sarazen, dapper little pro from the country-gentleman section of Connecticut:

"I don't like the idea of pari-mu-

tuel betting in golf. (Neither does the president of the Professional Golf Association, who voiced his disapproval in a recent statement.) It would never do for golf to become the basis for pari-mutuel betting on a big scale. It's a game and it must continue to be a game for sportsmen to play and watch."

"Some day a good golfer will be bitten and the game ruined by the pari-mutuels. I do not mind crowds following my play. But when I feel that their partisanship is solely to play and watch."

"You remember when the gamblers tried to intimidate the players at Fresh Meadow in 1932. I'll never forget playing that tournament between two big policemen."

Ed "Strangler" Lewis, four times wrestling champion of the world, has a few words to say about his personal views on gambling:

"I tell my friends and my relatives, 'If you're my pal, don't bet on me. You know how it is, you tell a guy to bet on you. Maybe you lose; then he's down on you. Or maybe you win. Then he tells somebody you tipped him off, and the rumor spreads that it was fixed for you to win. That's how it goes.'"

"And let me tell you one thing more. There is too much money being bet in college football. People think more about which team wins and by how much than they do about the boys who play on the team. That's bad."

W. A. Alexander, a veteran football coach who has assembled many a good "ramblin' wreck from Georgia Tech," elaborates on Lewis's viewpoint. "In the past two years," he says, "gambling syndicates similar or identical to those which operate number games and other lotteries, have begun to flood the country with football game form sheets."

Alexander had plenty to say about it at the annual gathering of football officials in New York a few months ago. Other college athletic authorities gave serious thought to meeting the menace of gamblers meddling in intercollegiate football.

Brooklyn Police Seize 5000 Sweepstake Books
NEW YORK, May 14 (P)—Brooklyn police reported last night they had raided an apartment and seized 5000 books on the Canadian, Italian and French sweepstakes and on a baseball pool.

They arrested three men on charges of possessing the books and violating Federal Postal Laws.

Daytona Trains Speeded
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., May 14—Because of the increase of summer tourists to this city, faster schedules and air-conditioning of two trains and an increase in daily schedules, are announced by the Florida East Coast Railway, beginning May 18, T. E. Sossamon, local agent, said.

DRIVING TO Boston?

Stop at this Sign of Friendly Service for good gasoline and motor oil

LET THIS be an invitation... if you're driving to Boston for the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church on June 3.

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Ralph Beach Has Best Card Of Qualifiers

By a Staff Correspondent
of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14.—One hundred and eight high-class golfers went to their homes yesterday evening, with pleasant smiles on their faces, as they completed with success their preliminary qualifying rounds for the United States open championship, to be staged at the Oakmont Country Club, near Pittsburgh, early next month. All over the United States had they competed, against the biggest field that ever took part in the rounds, and they were justifiably elated, after one of the hardest tests for merely the opportunity to compete in the championship. On the basis of numbers, only one in 10 could get through, and each had accomplished the feat.

Probably the most joyful was Craig Wood of the Hollywood Golf Club, Deal, N. J. Playing superb golf all the way over the difficult Baltusrol course, he had clipped one stroke off of par on each, for a total of 142 and had led the Metropolitan field by three strokes, with two former national title holders trailing him. Last year, at Merion, an unfortunate accident, when he played the wrong ball, had disqualified him, and this was his first chance to come back.

Two Former Champions
The other joyful golfers on those courses were Willie Macfarlane of Oak Ridge, and Johnny Farrell of the home club, the champions in question, who also staged performances such as had carried them to championships over Robert Tyne Jones Jr., with scores of 145 and 150. Farrell, winner in 1928, had been outside the exempt list last year at Merion, while Macfarlane had not been among the starters there. Another former champion, playing over the Grosvenor Pointe course near Detroit, was Walter C. Hagen, who filled one of the five places allotted to that section, trailing Al Watrous by two strokes.

Among the leading amateurs to qualify, in addition to Rodney Bliss Jr. and Zell Eaton, who were among the low 30 last year, were S. W. Noyes Jr. of Ardley, trying for his first open, and the veterans Rudolph E. Knepper and Jack Creavy, at Baltusrol; Howard Tryon, another newcomer, at Buffalo, and the youngest of the Turnesa family, Willie, its lone amateur, who qualified with professional honors, Joe, at West Barrington, R. I., the course picked for the Boston district.

No Play at Chicago
The only district which failed to complete its qualifying test was Chicago, in which, on account of the condition of the course of Medinah Country Club, due to recent rains, the test was postponed until next Monday. Among those listed to try for the 14 places allotted to that section are Tommy Armour, Chick Evans, also former champions, Chick Hutchison, W. Densmore Shute, and many lesser lights among the 133, the largest list for any section, which entered there.

Among the exempted list, in addition to Olin A. Dutra, the champion, and Gene Sarazen, who was only a stroke behind him at the finish, are the members of the Japanese team now touring the United States, and the South African champion, Sidney Brews. Only one of those exempted failed to list himself, as W. Layton Little Jr., elected to defend his British amateur and try for the British open.

Leader in Each of the 24 Sections

By the Associated Press
Baltimore, R. Beach, Baltusrol, 68 69 137
Cincinnati, W. Beach, Cincinnati, 68 70 138
Greensboro, C. Harper, Norfolk, 72 67 139
Philadelphia, T. Turner, Pine Valley, 72 68 140
Atlanta, C. Yates, Atlanta, 67 71 140
Los Angeles, P. Coleman, 67 71 140
Culver City, 67 71 140
Kansas City, H. McSpadden, C. 69 72 144
New York, C. Wood, Deal, N. J. 71 71 142
Seattle, T. Longworth, Portland, 72 72 142
Seattle, Harry Givan, Seattle, 74 68 142
San Francisco, Rod Munday, 71 71 142
Nashville, D. Ross, Birmingham, 72 74 144
Nashville, R. Gann, Chattanooga, 72 71 144
Cleveland, E. Kerby, Akron, Ohio, 72 74 147
Detroit, Al Watrous, Detroit, 72 72 147
Boston, A. Ellis, Swampscott, 76 71 147
St. Louis, J. Fogarty, Kirkwood, 77 70 147
Missouri, 77 70 147
Denver, John Rogers, Denver, 77 70 147
Madison, F. Gallett, Milwaukee, 72 74 147
Omaha, J. Goodman, Omaha, 76 71 147
Tulsa, F. Farley, Oklahoma City, 73 75 148
Tulsa, A. Jackson, Oklahoma City, 72 74 148
Tulsa, F. Schneider, Tulsa, 72 74 148
Dallas, Graham Ross, Dallas, 77 74 148
Buffalo, C. Doer, Rochester, 76 74 150
Jacksonville, P. Stevenson, 76 74 150
Savannah, 76 74 150
Jacksonville, Ed Penery, 76 74 150
Jacksonville, 76 74 150
Pittsburgh, Ray Mangrum, 77 75 150
Los Angeles, 77 75 150
St. Paul, Jack Mendry, St. Paul, 76 74 150
Amateur.

Haines Selects Crew—Coach Bill Haines of Massachusetts Technology has named his varsity eight which will meet Harvard and Columbia on Saturday in the final race of the season for M. T. The varsity crew seating follows: Stroke, Capt. Allan Mowatt; No. 7, Arthur Haskins; No. 6, Norman Birch; No. 5, Robert Thorsen; No. 4, Whitney Stuck; No. 3, John Ferguson; No. 2, Willard Bahr; Cox, Allan Haskins; coxswain, Arthur Hunt.

National League
Won Lost P.C.
New York 14 8 .371
Brooklyn 14 8 .371
Chicago 12 7 .632
St. Louis 12 7 .632
Pittsburgh 12 7 .632
Cincinnati 9 13 .409
Boston 8 14 .364
Philadelphia 12 7 .632
Results May 13
Cincinnati 3, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 10, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 3, Montreal 2.
St. Louis 2, New York 2.

International League
Won Lost P.C.
Newark 15 9 .625
Toronto 16 10 .615
Montreal 15 11 .577
Rochester 12 12 .500
Baltimore 12 13 .480
Buffalo 10 11 .476
Syracuse 11 13 .458
Albany 6 18 .300
Results May 13
Toronto 4, Baltimore 3.
Buffalo 4, Syracuse 3.
Montreal 5, Newark 3.
Rochester 4, Albany 6.

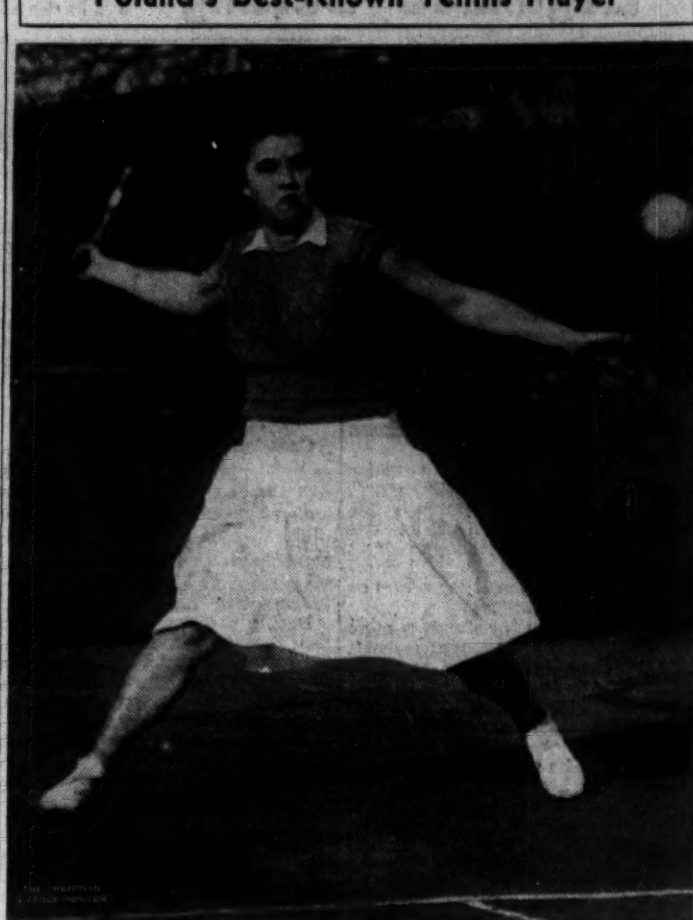
College Baseball Results
Boston C. 6, Boston U. 4.
Colby 14, Bowdoin 4.
Dartmouth 4, Princeton 2.
Dartmouth 3, Princeton 1.
Maine 5, Bates 3.
Manhattan 5, N. Y. U. 2.
Panzer 13, Hamilton 1.
St. Olaf 5, Hamilton 1.
Norwich 5, St. Michael's 2.

College Golf Results
Amherst 5, M. I. T. 1.
Minnesota 19½, Wisconsin 7½.
BOSTON
—SYMPHONY HALL—
Tonight at 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets—25, 50, 75, \$1. No tax

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Sporting Around the Hub

Over 500 Schoolboys to Watch College Baseball Game

MORE than 500 high and prep school baseball players will be guests of the Harvard Athletic Association at the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game to be played tomorrow afternoon on Soldiers Field at 5 o'clock between Harvard and Columbia. Eighteen school squads already have accepted invitations to be present at what is expected to be one of the best league games of the Harvard season. The game will be the second and final league contest between Harvard and Columbia. Harvard's only defeat in league competition was administered by this same Columbia team in April in New York, Columbia winning by a score of 10 to 7. Only one other team in addition to Columbia has defeated Harvard this year, Maryland winning a southern trip game.

The Crimson, which showed its power by defeating Pennsylvania 17 to 4 in Boston on Saturday, will be in an excellent position to battle Dartmouth for the league championship if it wins tomorrow. The late starting hour is expected to bring out one of the best crowds of the season at Soldiers Field. There will be no reserved seats. The admission charge will be 55 cents.

Midland Golfers Leading—Midland District, which trails the leading Southern District during the first half of the schedule of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts spring term series; then worked into a first-place tie with Southern, yesterday broke away to take undisputed lead by defeating Southern, 7 to 2, at the Bras Burn Country Club, West Newton. Southern is now tied with Middlesex for second place. Yesterday, Middlesex, playing at the Vesper Country Club in Lowell, defeated Northern, 8 to 3. The Country Club team defeated Central at Clyde Park, 7 to 2, and holds fourth place in the standing. Midland's next opponent will be Middlesex on Thursday, at the Concord Country Club. Northern will face The Country Club at Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott, and Southern will meet Central at the Marshfield Country Club.

Tennis at the Boston Y—Development of young tennis players is to be undertaken at the Huntington Avenue Branch, Boston Y. M. C. A., with the establishment of tennis competition among the members of the boys' division. Under the sponsorship of Stewart M. Scott, boys' physical director, attention is being focused on tennis as a sport for youngsters for the first time in the history of boys' tennis in Boston Y. To stimulate interest, Scott is running an informal ladder tournament for boys 14 to 18 years of age.

No Uppells in Seeded Rank—Play in the New England intercollegiate tennis championship at Amherst College got under way yesterday with the singles. All of the seeded players advanced to the quarter-finals. The seeded eight, in order, are: Paul Guberd, Dartmouth; George Stevens, Yale; Albert F. Winston, Amherst; Robert Kellner, Williams; Richard Haskins, Springfield; Francis Fitzpatrick, Providence; Ed Mansfield, Yale, and Robert G. Husted, Dartmouth. Doubles competition opens today with Yale topped.

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Cincinnati Is A Young Club With Promise

By a Staff Writer
of The Christian Science Monitor

The Cincinnati Reds probably won't win the National League pennant this season or even finish within the first division, but they have a club jammed full of young ball players who some day are going to hit their stride, and then watch out. Manager Charlie Dressen admitted this yesterday before his team went out and defeated the Boston Braves, 3 to 1.

Last season the Reds finished in the National League cellar. Twice during the month of April of last year they were as high as fifth place, but no higher. On the first day of May they were in eighth place. They remained there throughout the remainder of the campaign. Dressen was appointed manager of the team in the middle of the '34 season, succeeding Bob O'Farrell. The Reds' pilot is a popular little fellow, confronted with one of the most difficult tasks in baseball, that of completely rebuilding a team handicapped with the cellar complex.

Have Not Been Shut Out
The Reds started off the 1935 schedule like champions. They battled Brooklyn for the lead in the early stages, but since opening their first season in the new stadium, they have been rougher. Their need at the moment is pitching. The club has not been shut out this season, which speaks well enough for its attack. At the conclusion of yesterday's games the Reds were tied with Brooklyn in double plays, each having 30.

In the Cincinnati infield is one of the gems of the 1935 rookie crop. He is Billy Myers, shortstop, from the Columbus club of the American Association.

The Giants paid \$50,000 to Columbus for first call on Myers late last season, but in December traded him to the Reds in exchange for Mark Koenig and Allyn Stout when the New York management had an opportunity to buy Dick Bartell from the Phillies. With Bartell around, the Giants wouldn't need to experiment with a rookie shortstop, even one with the known ability of Myers, who has been appointed field captain of the Reds.

If Myers were with the Giants he would probably be the toast of the league. With the Reds, a second division outfit, he is a prize rookie, but not nearly as prominent as he would be if the team was fighting for the pennant.

Johnson With Washington
Walter Johnson labored for years with Washington when it was just another ball club. John J. McGraw once said he believed Johnson wouldn't have lost more than one or two games a season when at his peak, yet he became a champion pitcher. It makes a difference with a pitcher what kind of a defense is behind him and how strong the offense is in front.

Fred C. Williams, former home run king of the National League, was one of the most faithful workers the game has seen, yet he never was fortunate enough to be with a pennant-winning outfit. Had he been, we would have heard considerably more about Cy Williams.

However, someone must play on the second division teams. It is unfortunate for the game that too many great players have the seventh and eighth place shadow thrown over their exploits. In other National League games played yesterday, the Pittsburgh Pirates defeated Philadelphia, 10 to 1, giving Cy Blanton his fifth victory of the year. He has lost only one game and that to Carl Hubbell of the Giants on May 9. At the Polo Grounds yesterday, Leo Durocher, called the All-American out, hit a home run in the tenth inning to give the Cardinals a 3-to-2 victory over the Yankees. New York's only runs were homers by Joe Moore.

Two games were played in the American League. Schoolboy Rowe of Detroit out-pitched the great Vernon Gibson of New York, who in recent games has not been so great. Rowe allowed only four hits. At Sportsman's P. K. St. Louis, the Red Sox beat the Browns, 2 to 1, with Wes Ferrell pitching five-hit ball and hitting a home run. The triumph gave the Sox third place in the standing.

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Boston 11 9 .550
New York 11 9 .550
Washington 9 11 .450
Detroit 8 14 .364
St. Louis 8 14 .364
Philadelphia 5 14 .263
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Detroit 3, New York 0.
Two games postponed.

New Dartmouth Grid Captain
HANOVER, N. H., May 14 (P)—John J. Kenny of Hanover, Conn., captain of the 1935 Dartmouth freshman football team and varsity quarterback for two years, is the new captain of the 1935 varsity eleven. He was elected to fill the position left vacant by the resignation of captain-elect Donald Erion, who will be unable to play football next fall due to a shoulder injury, which has not responded to treatment.

College Tennis Results
Bowdoin 5, Bates 4.
Muhlenberg 8, Albright 1.
N. Y. U. 5, C. C. N. Y. 2.
Rutgers 8, Lafayette 1.
St. John's 7, Brooklyn Coll. 2.
Tufts 6, Maine 1.

Intercollegiate Polo Title
NEW YORK, May 14 (P)—The intercollegiate polo championship, which was started in 1921 at Fort Hamilton, will be conducted this year on another army reservation, Governors Island in New York Harbor, June 8 and 12. Harvard won last year's tournament, held at the Blind Brook Club, Purchase, N. Y., and will defend the title against Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania Military College and West Point.

Deep Dale Club Chosen
NEW YORK, May 14 (P)—Eddie Driggs, chairman of the Metropolitan Golf Association's tournament committee, announced yesterday the metropolitan district qualifying 36-hole round for the national amateur championship would be played over the links of the Deep Dale Club, Great Neck, L. I., on Aug. 26.

Southern Association
Results May 13
Memphis 2, Birmingham 1.
Birmingham 12, Memphis 10.
Atlanta 13, Chattanooga 2.
Nashville 4, Knoxville 6.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Reversing the Usual Procedure

THERE have been many cases in past years where a really good major-league pitcher has quit the box to take some other position on the nine. In such cases the change has been due to the fact that he was such a good batter that his presence in every game was worth more to his team than was his pitching. This spring we have a case which is just the opposite from the above, and the player involved is William (Bucky) Walters of the Philadelphia Nationals.

From Third Base to the Pitcher's Box
Walters has been in organized baseball six years, and as he entered his seventh spring things did not appear to be very bright for him. Last June the Phillies secured him from the Boston Red Sox by the waiver rule. He was a third baseman who was good at the fielding end of the game, but his batting was far below major-league standards. To add to his difficulties, the Phillies acquired Johnny Verge and Mickey Haelin, two third basemen, who outranked him.

Gets His Chance to Make Good
What to do with Walters became a question. Manager Jimmy Wilson knew that he had a great arm, and so decided that it might come in handy at pitching. The result was that he gave Walters a chance to show what he could do as a boxman, and while this may be a little too soon to pass final judgment on the experiment, it looks as if the former infielder would make good in his new duties. He has been in three games so far, and has won one without losing any. He has shown a good fast ball with a fair curve, and it is claimed that, with a little better control, he will hold his own among major-league pitchers. If he does, he will be one of the very few who have become successful pitchers after having lost his job as a fielder through weak batting. And what is still more remarkable is the fact that he was not until after he had been in organized ball six years that his pitching ability was discovered.

That Heptagonal Meet
Track and field history was made at Princeton last Saturday when the seven colleges which make up the so-called "Ivy" League held their first heptagonal meet. When plans were first made for this meet, considerable doubt was expressed regarding whether it would prove successful enough to become a yearly affair. It was quite an innovation, but those who attended it believe that it will become an annual fixture. Some persons are inclined to regard it as an eastern intercollegiate championship meet; but such a title cannot rightfully be bestowed upon it, as there are a number of other colleges with track athletes who would score many points were they eligible.

Two Welcomed Innovations
There are two innovations which were tried out in the meet, and both of them proved quite satisfactory. One was the holding of the preliminaries in the morning, with only the finals taking place in the afternoon. The other was the scoring of six points for first place instead of five, as in the usual run of meets. This makes the margin between first and second places two points instead of one, which would seem to be a better reward for the winner. By holding the trials in the afternoon, the athletes get a longer chance to rest before having to take part in the finals. There is one rule which we believe the authorities would do well to change, however, and that is the one limiting two entries from each college in each event. With five places qualifying for points, it seems to me that each college should be permitted to enter enough men to win each place in each event, provided they are good enough.

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Yankee Arrives In Gosport, Eng., On End of Towline

GOSPORT, Eng., May 14 (P)—Yankee, Gerard B. Lambert's racing sloop, was towed into Gosport today in the teeth of a strong northeaster, completing a 19-day voyage from Boston. The yacht will be outfitted here for a season of competition with America's Cup class rivals in British waters.

Owing to the delay in Yankee's arrival, a public welcome ceremony was called off, but crowds lined the shore to give the visiting craft a boisterous greeting as she passed into the harbor. The sloop was tied up at the Camper & Nicholson yard, where the work of fitting her racing gear will get under way shortly.

"We had a nice passage the entire way until within 350 miles of the Lizard, where we ran into headwinds," said Frank C. Falne, designer of Yankee. "Our best day's run was 303 miles, but we lost one day waiting for the schooner, Atlantic, our convoy. Yankee behaved splendidly, but from the time we ran into headwinds we had to beat our way up the channel, sometimes making only 70 miles a day."

"We fell three days behind schedule, but carried out our intention of making the entire journey, from port to port, under sail. We did not take a tow until we were picked up yesterday off the Isle of Portland by T. O. M. Sopwith's motor yacht, Vita. "We hope to have Yankee outfitted within a week and ready to begin spreading her sails for trial spins, preparatory to racing at Harwich June 1."

A deputation from Gosport's Chamber of Trade went aboard Atlantic to greet Lambert. In response to a welcome speech, Yankee's owner declared: "We haven't had much time to outfit her, but I hope we shall give a good account of ourselves."

B. U. to Play Miami Eleven
Boston University will meet the University of Miami football team in Florida on Nov. 30, it was announced by Dr. John M. Harmon, director of athletics at B. U. A return game has also been arranged with Miami coming to Boston, Nov. 14, 1936. The game with Miami this year will be the first trip away from campus by a B. U. football team since the "Carriers met De Pauw in Greenacres, Ind., in 1931.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

May 14, 1910
DETROIT AMERICANS beat Boston with a four-run rally off Eddie Cicotte in the first inning. The final score was 5 to 3. Ty Cobb starred for Detroit, hitting a triple during the first-inning rally. Later he beat out an infield single and made a great catch in right field.

College World Series Approved in Southwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COLLEGE STATION, Texas, May 14.—A plan to have a collegiate world series between the champion baseball teams of the leading conferences in the country was approved by representatives of the Southwest Conference at a meeting here last week. The proposal was presented to the group in the form of a letter from Coach Andrew Coakley of Columbia University.

Dr. E. W. McDiarmid of Texas Christian University was elected president of the Southwest Conference to fill the position left vacant by the resignation of Dr. J. D. A. Fenick of the University of Texas, for many years head of the body, who resigned last December. Dr. W. E. Metzenthin of the University of Texas was selected vice-president, and J. T. McCants, Rice Institute, was re-elected secretary.

A proposal to increase the conference basketball schedule from two games with each opponent to three games was deferred until next meeting. Winners of the various championships were officially announced.

Far West Track Stars Coming
SAN FRANCISCO, May 14 (P)—One of the strongest aggregations of athletes ever assembled under the far western banner comes east this month to make a bid for 1935 intercollegiate A. A. A. track and field laurels. To the big eastern circuit and field show at Boston May 24-25, Stanford, defending champion, probably will send an eight-man team; California will be represented by 10 or more athletes, and southern California is expected to turn 18 or 20 stepping performers loose in the scramble for points.

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Home Building

Home Keeping
In Ancient MillCombining Old-World
Effect With Modern

By A. Chauncey

Special from Monitor Bureau

UNTIL ten years ago a windmill stood derelict upon Coulson Common, in the County of Surrey, England. There it stood, etched against the skyline, its tattered sails uplifted as if in protest against the fate which had left it, after years of faithful service, to rot in disuse, a prey to the ravages of wind and rain.

In 1925, however, old Coulson Mill was purchased by Miss Amy Brandon Thomas, the actress—whose father wrote that old favorite, "Charley's Aunt"—and it was transferred to Holmby St. Mary, also in Surrey, where its timbers were to form the basis of a new house which Miss Brandon Thomas was having built upon the wooded hillside.

The house, now nine years old, was designed by the well-known architect, Mr. Oliver Hill, and it is very charming, combining as it does the Old World effect of a farmhouse of bygone days, with the very latest ideas in economy of space and efficient homecraft.

Upon a Northern Slope

Upon a northern slope with its windows facing south up the valley, Woodhouse Cope sits on a hill at first sight with its harmonious blending of silvery wood and yellow-pink brick. Neither is its appearance of age entirely spurious, for all manner of old materials were brought to support the weathered timbers of the ancient windmill in producing the mellowed effect which is so characteristic of the house. The bricks, for instance, of yellow and old rose, were imported from Holland, where for centuries they had been reflected in the waters of a canal, until the home whose walls they had formed, was demolished.

The leaded window panes, too, are old Dutch, and gleam like crystals. The oaken timbers of Coulson Mill were used principally in the interior of the house. They may be seen in the heavy beams which traverse the living room ceiling, and above the open fireplace.

Most interesting, however, is the staircase, which spirals about the stem-post of the mill. This massive post of oak runs from the top to the bottom of the house, and has the date 1770 carved upon it, although it is thought to be a great deal older than that. The steps, which are shallow and open, are filled in with red brick laid in herringbone pattern, and for banister there is a stout rope against the wall.

In Miss Brandon Thomas's bedroom the mill-post has been cleverly used to support the ceiling. This room is not unlike the Princess's chamber in a fairy tale, with its spacious bed mounted upon a dais, and heaped with silken cushions.

Two large mill stones were also brought from Coulson Common, and may now be seen forming an original and attractive pavement outside the front door.

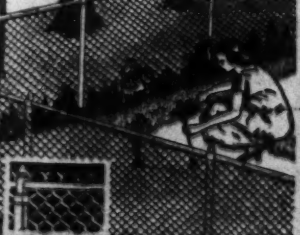
Woodhouse Cope is a convincing. Indeed it is difficult to believe that it is a mere nine years old, and only the absolute modernity of the kitchen and bathroom appointments, and the economy of space which is characteristic of modern building, give one an inkling that it is of recent construction.

Not the Rambling Kind

In days gone by, when there was no so-called servant problem, houses in England rambled over large spaces. Long drafty passages led from dining room to kitchen, so that only with difficulty was food kept warm in transit between the two. Woodhouse Cope, however, whilst maintaining much of the beauty of the old type of house, has dispensed with its disadvantages. The kitchen, for instance, is so situated that it leads into both the dining room and the adjoining passage, so that when, in summer, meals are taken out of doors, they can be served as quickly there as in the dining room, and with a minimum of effort.

Surrounding the house is an extensive garden which owes much to Miss Brandon Thomas's own work. Semicircular steps widening fanwise as they descend, lead from the loggia to the garden. All summer long these steps are abloom with a succession of flowers. Aubretia, snow-in-summers, sweet alyssum, night-scented stocks, foxgloves, ferns and daisies, follow one another as the months pass, so that at times one descends literally over a carpet of flowers.

Pools and Sweet Brier
At the foot of the lawn is a small ornamental lake, into which in the spring rhododendrons and azaleas reflect their flaming colors. Near the house, banks of sweet brier scent the air and a pergola hung with clusters of wisteria leads from a side door.

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Retired Windmill Takes On New Job as a House

A Tuesday Page



to a thatched gazebo. A pretty touch is the pool lined with blue mosaic tiles and filled with gold fish, which at night is illuminated by reflected under-water light.

There are in England today many ultramodern houses, affairs of sheer white walls, steel rods and sun parlors, yet it cannot be denied that it is the old places, the timbered walls,

Lilac Time in Virginia

Fragrance of May Flowers in Old Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna, Va.

"It is the season now to go about the country high and low. Among the lilacs hand in hand, And two by two in fairyland."

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

IT IS lilac time in Virginia. This lovely flowering shrub, which enjoys a world-wide popularity, is surely no more beautiful anywhere than in the Old Dominion state. Here the warm, dry summers and rigorous winters lend themselves wonderfully to the richness of the lilac, whose blossoms are in their prime usually during the early part of May.

The deep blue or purple of the old-fashioned lilac bloom, the delicate pink of apple blossoms, and a background of blazing gold from the sunset sky, present a picture that will live long in memory. New and modern varieties of the lilac may give a wide range of size and color, but what can surpass the so-called common lilac with its graceful, regal plumage of white, yellow, or tulips, as a border encircling the lilac, enhance the beauty of the picture by offering a color contrast that is unforgettable.

Just how, or when, the lilac came to Virginia, is not a native of this state, nor of America, no one seems to know. Native to Roumania and other Balkan countries, the common lilac is reported to have wandered into France and England, and to have accompanied the early colonists to Virginia and the New England colonies. The blooming time of the lilac is recorded, it seems, in the English name May-flower. It is said that Mayflower stands for an original "Mary-flower" of religious survival. While England has its May lilies and May roses, in Devonshire, the name is also given to the lilac.

Gift From Early Settlers

Possibly the lilac in Virginia is another heritage which the present generation enjoys as a gift from those early settlers of colonial days. Since no other flowering shrub, except the rose, is more closely associated with English gardens and English rural scenes, it is not difficult to imagine the young English bride of the seventeenth century, about to depart for the distant land, digging up a few shoots or suckers from the lilac bush to take with her. Or, perhaps it is the mother who wishes her beloved daughter to have something that will make the old home seem just a bit closer in that far-away country. How carefully the colonial housewife must have nurtured the young plants, placing them in favored spots, usually at the doorstep or very near the entrance to the new home, where the exquisite perfume might be easily enjoyed. How uselessly they must have shared with others less fortunate these sweet reminders of the mother country and home.

Rich and poor alike in Virginia, in those early days, seem to have prized the lilac, for all had their plantings of this shrub from the fine old colonial mansions to the most modest houses and huts. Driving along the highways and byways of Virginia today one notes that there is scarcely a dooryard without its old-fashioned lilac bush, many so

mellowed brick and thatched roofs, characteristic of our historic manor and farmhouse, which visitors to our shores still seek out.

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"It is the season now to go about the country high and low. Among the lilacs hand in hand, And two by two in fairyland."

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

IT IS lilac time in Virginia. This lovely flowering shrub, which enjoys a world-wide popularity, is surely no more beautiful anywhere than in the Old Dominion state. Here the warm, dry summers and rigorous winters lend themselves wonderfully to the richness of the lilac, whose blossoms are in their prime usually during the early part of May.

The deep blue or purple of the old-fashioned lilac bloom, the delicate pink of apple blossoms, and a background of blazing gold from the sunset sky, present a picture that will live long in memory. New and modern varieties of the lilac may give a wide range of size and color, but what can surpass the so-called common lilac with its graceful, regal plumage of white, yellow, or tulips, as a border encircling the lilac, enhance the beauty of the picture by offering a color contrast that is unforgettable.

Just how, or when, the lilac came to Virginia, is not a native of this state, nor of America, no one seems to know. Native to Roumania and other Balkan countries, the common lilac is reported to have wandered into France and England, and to have accompanied the early colonists to Virginia and the New England colonies. The blooming time of the lilac is recorded, it seems, in the English name May-flower. It is said that Mayflower stands for an original "Mary-flower" of religious survival. While England has its May lilies and May roses, in Devonshire, the name is also given to the lilac.

Gift From Early Settlers

Possibly the lilac in Virginia is another heritage which the present generation enjoys as a gift from those early settlers of colonial days. Since no other flowering shrub, except the rose, is more closely associated with English gardens and English rural scenes, it is not difficult to imagine the young English bride of the seventeenth century, about to depart for the distant land, digging up a few shoots or suckers from the lilac bush to take with her. Or, perhaps it is the mother who wishes her beloved daughter to have something that will make the old home seem just a bit closer in that far-away country. How carefully the colonial housewife must have nurtured the young plants, placing them in favored spots, usually at the doorstep or very near the entrance to the new home, where the exquisite perfume might be easily enjoyed. How uselessly they must have shared with others less fortunate these sweet reminders of the mother country and home.

Rich and poor alike in Virginia, in those early days, seem to have prized the lilac, for all had their plantings of this shrub from the fine old colonial mansions to the most modest houses and huts. Driving along the highways and byways of Virginia today one notes that there is scarcely a dooryard without its old-fashioned lilac bush, many so

mellowed brick and thatched roofs, characteristic of our historic manor and farmhouse, which visitors to our shores still seek out.

Woodhouse Cope with its blend of the modern and the traditional, shows that the good points of both styles and periods may be brought together to form a very charming and harmonious whole.

Lilac Time in Virginia

Fragrance of May Flowers in Old Gardens

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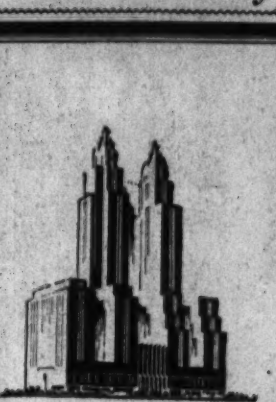
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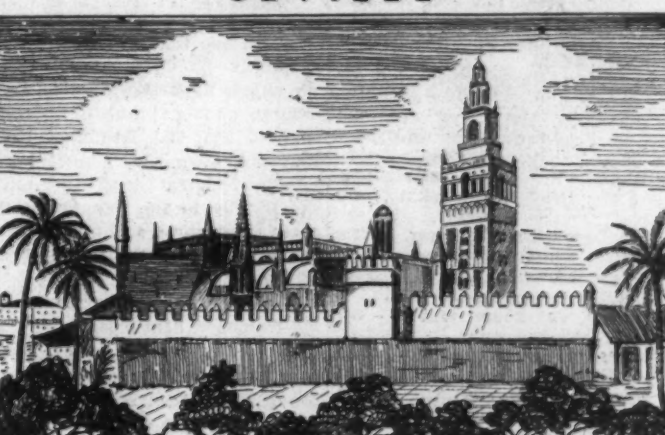
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The Land of Strangers

THE passing from England to Scotland had been like a strange homecoming to me, for never before had I been so near to my own country. In Cumberland the men beside the way had been tall and fair, big-boned and blue-eyed, talking in the front of their mouths; but, as I turned west along the north coast of the Solway, I noticed that the voices were moving backward into the throat, as though in memory of the forgotten Gaelic speech. Then, unexpectedly, I saw the faces of my family cropping out along the way, dark hair and angular features, hollow skin and gray eyes and the look of amused interest that follows us from generation to generation. That unemployed lad, bicycling the country in search of work, might have been a cousin; that school-boy, watching me from the top of a wall, was like a red-haired version of myself. Centuries have passed since we sprang from the Gaels of Strathclyde, centuries during which we have left our lands and have married far afield; yet the family type remains to tell that here had been our home.

The farmlands were rich and rolling, pastures yellow with buttercups, strips of cool woods, and plow lands ribbed with the green of young root crops where men, their knees wrapped in sacks, crept up the rows on their weary task of sowing. White and red Ayrshire cows grazed in the rich grass; hollow black cows, broadly belted with white, lay with their calves in the shade of gray-trunked beeches amid the murmur of summer flies. Where the road swung down to the coast, ruined pebble-towers, tall buildings of pale brown stone looking over the sea, kept up the memory of the long estrangement of the two sides of Solway. Woods of burly oaks covered the rocky slopes above the firth into which were thrust the long capes of Galloway, edged with the mist of summer; to the south the sea was rimmed by the tumbled hills of the Isle of Man and of Cumberland, and to the west Ireland hung like a shadow over the dancing water. The coast swung northward to an inland estuary, a pink mist of thrift on the hummocky mud-flats where the curlews stalked their long, curved bills giving them an expression of inconsolable sadness.

But, as I pushed deeper into Galloway, that first feeling of familiarity vanished. This was still typically Scotland with its neatly frozen villages of steep-roofed white-washed cottages, all built to the traditional pattern, but the land was growing bleaker and the people were strange to me. Marshy pastures were a mist of spotted orchids, felling from nature to white; and then the road ran through the moss, flat peatbogs of bent and cotton grass and bog myrtle, rocky gray shoulders and green pools. Here and there a hill rose out of the marsh; each hill was crowned by a cluster of white farm buildings and was edged with the clean green of walled fields, and from it stretched the brown scar of a peat cutting where the turfs stood in weathering stacks. Over that empty land the curlews sailed on long brown wings, rising laboriously and descending with their sweet quavering cries, a dozen audible at once; and from beside the road a hen pheasant

volleyed into the air, followed in a scurry and a twitter by a large family of chicks, hurrying on speckled dun wings. Behind all rose the fells, gray rounded hills laced with the faint green of coarse grass, as uninhabitable as the moss itself.

THE PEOPLE SEEMED changed with the country. The low white cottages of Scotland became lower; children swarmed more abundantly about the doors, red-haired and blue-eyed and often with the broad cheekbones and bridgeless noses of the ancient fishing folk of Ireland and the Hebrides. Stranger faces, too, appeared, long, narrow, foreheadless faces with frizzy hair, high cheekbones and battle-ship chins; and these people increased until in the depth of the bogs scarcely an individual could be seen who would not have seemed a stranger in any country in Europe. This was the true Galloway, the land of strangers.

Today, Galloway is tourist-ridden; but, before the roads were built, the high fells and the broad moors cut this peninsula off from the rest of Scotland. The roots of the race are in the old Stone Age, when a scant handful of hunters stalked the red deer with spears through the thickets of the hills or fished clumsily along the coast. Invasions of more cultured people have swamped the old race in the richer parts of the land, but these barren swamps tempted no invaders. The hunters learned the culture of their neighbors slowly and survived. The Gaels, swarming up the west coast, surrounded them, mingled with them, gave them their language, but failed to submerge them; and, when the Romans came, the people of Galloway were still known as the Attacotti, the ancient people. The fall of Rome brought the Germanic tribes down upon the Celts, and for a space the old enemies of Gael and Briton were forgotten in the common defense. But the Attacotti, who had conformed to the invaders of all times and had survived them, welcomed the Scandinavian pirates, learned from them and adopted their way of life, becoming the mercenary soldiers of the west and preying indifferently upon Gael and Welsh and Saxon. The Welsh bitterly named them the Gallowgall, the stranger-Gael, and called their country Galloway.

I TURNED in at a farm where I hoped to buy some milk, and the farmer, tall and thin, with immensely long arms and huge hands, greeted me with friendliness. "Ye've come tu stine," he said. "The cows arena milked yet."

We talked, and his voice held the true burr of Galloway speech that sometimes disappears into the throat with the harshness of Gaelic. Unexpectedly I found myself led into the house and seated at a table beside milk and cheese and scones. The window was open, and beyond a gold-flowering pasture the potatoes, dark and lush, were backed by trees.

"And how do ye like Galloway?" he asked. I tried to tell him how beautiful I thought it. "Ay, it's a bonny land," he agreed. "I've been in France and the Adirondacks and Minnesota and England, but I never saw anything to equal Galloway." He told me of his days in the States. "I was there this about Galloway," he admitted. "I was born in Galloway, but in the few years I was in America I made more friends than ever I made here. But I came back."

He looked around uneasily, as though searching for the explanation. Beyond the fields rose a tall dome of gray fell, patterned with the green of bent grass, and over the great bare slopes sun and shadow climbed and raced and leaped. "Now you've a beautiful mountain," he said. "It gives me a pleasure to look at it."

J. S. ESKINE

Huntress

I would have dreamed
And kept their rainbow beauty for my own;
But never butterfly—
No, never fragile, fluttering butterfly!
I would trap thoughts and words,
Would hold them fast, nor ever let them go;
But never birds—
No, never singing birds!

REBA MAHAN STEVENS

A Man Writes a National Anthem

IN A letter to John Randolph soon after he was released, Key wrote: "You will be surprised to hear that I have . . . spent eleven days in the British Fleet. I went with a flag to endeavor to save poor old Dr. Beane's voyage to Halifax, in which we fortunately succeeded. They detained us until after their attack on Baltimore, and you can imagine what a state of anxiety I endured. Sometimes when I remembered it was there the declaration of this abominable war was received with public rejoicings, I could not feel a hope that they would escape—and again when I thought of the many faithful whose pety lessens that lump of wickedness I could hardly feel a tear. "To make my feelings more acute, the admiral had intimated his fears that the town must be burned, and I was sure that if taken it would have been given up to plunder. I have reason to believe that such a promise was given to their soldiers. It was filled with women and children. I hope I have never ceased to feel the warmest gratitude when I think of this most merciful deliverance. It seems to have given me a higher idea of the 'fearance, long suffering and tender mercy' of God, than I had ever before conceived."

Now it catches a gleam of the morning's first beam.
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream:
'Tis the Star-spangled Banner; O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

It was then, when he beheld the flag at dawn, that Key began to write his song. Through the night he thought of vagrant phrases. But straining his eyes through the smoke and thundershower, vainly trying by the light of shells and electrical flashes to catch a glimpse of the flag, he did not attempt to write. "He commenced it," Taney says he told him, "on the deck of his vessel, in the fervor of the moment, when he saw the enemy hastily retreating to their ships, and looked at the flag he had watched for so anxiously as the morning opened; that he had written some lines, or brief notes that would aid him in calling them to mind, upon the back of a letter which he happened to have in his pocket; and for some of the lines, as he proceeded, he was obliged to rely altogether on his memory."

Afterward Key said, "If it had been a hanging matter to make a poem, I must have made it."

He scarcely raised his eyes from his old envelope as the British ships, preparing to withdraw after a final burst of firing, swept alongside the *Surprise*. Sir Thomas Cochrane, under orders of his father, at once permitted the American cartel boat to be released. The British marines climbed aboard the flagship and handed down the cartel's sails. The *Surprise* headed about, without farewell, and the cartel headed for the shore.

Key finished his poem "in the boat on his way to shore, and wrote it out as it now stands, at the hotel, on the night that he

reached Baltimore, and immediately after he arrived."

While Dr. Beane and Colonel Skinner lay asleep in their beds in the Old Fountain Inn in High Street that night, Key sat awake in his room in the same hotel, his dark-circled eyes conning his poem. He called for ink and paper, little knowing that that sheet of rag paper which some obscure servant handed him would one day bring immortality to him and \$24,000 to the estate of a museum collector.

Francis Scott Key had no idea that his song would live. He did not "push" it. Without ostentation he had written his verses; with modest pride he had handed them to a member of his family. He had written the song only because he was deeply inspired by the sight of the flag under extraordinary circumstances.

It was written against defeat, by a man who had just seen the Capitol of his country smoldering, and who was witnessing an assault on a seaport wherein lived many people he loved. It was penned by a man on a simple, human errand. Key detested Cockburn; he did not loathe the British nation or the English people. We should appreciate the simple virtue of the man who wrote our anthem. It is, more than he in his self-depreciation ever realized, a glorious song.—"Spangled Banner: the Story of Francis Scott Key," by VICTOR WEYBURN, (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

We Answer an Advertisement

I WAS reading the "agony" column of a famous London daily newspaper and my eye caught an advertisement:

Wanted: Two adventurers to assist in sailing a ketch from Lisbon to New Guinea. Write Box —

I had a second mate's certificate and I had just returned from a voyage to Suva. The gray of London appealed me: I was only twenty-four and already I longed for the blue Pacific and the glamorous isles of the South Seas. I had had one peep at them, and I was eager to return for a long stay. . . . I replied enthusiastically.

The letter I received, dated that fateful thirteenth, read:

"I am looking for a man who fulfils the following conditions:—
"Who wants to go to New Guinea, Australia, or somewhere in that direction for private reasons.
"Who is in no hurry to get there.
"Who is young, fit, a really good sailor and willing worker.
"Who is prepared to take himself from here to Lisbon and from New Guinea to his ultimate destination independently.
"The boat is a thirty-ton ketch with an auxiliary engine. The present crew consist of the owners and a skipper. The trip should take about four months.
"So much for the bare essentials. Naturally

there are other considerations, and these can only be satisfied by an interview.

"If you are still interested, will you meet me in Town on Wednesday next? I suggest outside Coutts Bank at the corner of Park Lane and Piccadilly at 11.15. Please let me know by return if you will be there or not.

(Signed) Ran."

I was there all right and Ran and I walked into Hyde Park and sat on a bench, where he unfolded his plans. With him was his new skipper for the ketch.

I liked Ran. I liked him so much at first sight that I made up my mind there and then, and said "Yes."

I spoke for another man who had even greater faith. Paddy, a former shipmate of mine, whom I had told of the advertisement, had put his fate in my hands and said, "If you go, I'll go."

It may seem strange to a landsman, but Paddy's faith was that of one seafarer in another.

Speaking for Paddy as well as myself, I promised to cut the painter and sail for Lisbon within forty-eight hours. I shook hands on the promise, left Hyde Park, found Paddy and told him the news. We sailed on from Southampton and disembarked at Lisbon, the skipper travelling with us. Ran left Liverpool the day after we sailed, and arrived later—STEWART HOWARD in "Isles of Escape." (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

Inspiration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HEAVENLY inspiration enabled the prophets of old to triumph over illusions of the human mind. Christian Science teaches that God is the source of all inspiration, of all inspired or true thought.

The divine message of Christian Science enlightens human consciousness, and counteracts the erroneous influence of material suggestion. Superstition—all evil—falls before the benign and correcting operation of divine law in individual human consciousness. Christian Science demands spiritual thinking, and spiritual thinking is the basis of all inspiration. The old argument of mortal mind as expressed by Moses, "I am not eloquent," has no truth or foundation, and cannot influence the individual who recognizes man's divine origin and unlimited spiritual resources. God's answer to this false argument was (Exodus 4:12): "Now therefore go, and I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt say."

We must look beyond human intelligence and means if we would unite with the limitless divine source of all things real, and employ the vast resources of ever-operative Principle, God. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 312), "A personal sense of God and of man's capabilities necessarily limits faith and hinders spiritual understanding." Truly inspired thought recognizes that all cause, effect, law, power, and intelligence belong to God alone. To recognize ourselves as God's representatives enables us to demonstrate the ability and power which God bestows on His likeness. When we look to divine Mind as the source of all true intelligence, human consciousness accepts the possibilities and resources of eternal Spirit. We put on the Mind of Christ by the exercise of spiritual perception and understanding—by being spiritually minded.

Sometimes inspiration has been gained in the midst of tribulation and persecution. Many instances of inspiration gained in the midst of adversity can be found in the Scriptures. John received the revelation of reality while he was exiled on Patmos; the three Hebrew captives retained their inspiration even while in the burning fiery furnace; Daniel communed with God while in the lions' den. In adversity, the effort to rise out of the difficulty seems to be the promoter of inspiration and heavenly aspiration. The basic truth which inspires us to

act intelligently, fearlessly, and effectively is the fact that God is the only Mind.

When John wrote (1 John 3:2), "Beloved, now are we the sons of God," he was not stating the fact that spiritual man is eternally united to divine Mind, the source of all true thought. The real man is inseparable from infinite intelligence. It is impossible, then, for man to express other than spiritual and inspired thinking. The consciousness of health, harmony, and holiness has its origin in God. To understand John's statement is to promote mental activity in the direction that is spiritual and unerring, and in this process matter begins to lose its false claim to intelligence and power.

Every real effect is the product of divine Principle, and must of necessity express constructive and harmony. All discord—sin, sickness, and death—is the result of error in human thought, which nothing but omniscient Truth can correct and eradicate. Only the power of divine Mind acting through divine ideas can destroy error and its effects on human consciousness. Christian Science produces health, happiness, and harmony in the lives of its adherents by teaching them how to think rightly, and thereby imparts to them man's God-given dominion.

On page 110 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes, "Beloved children, the world has need of you,—and more as children than as men and women: it needs your innocence, unselfishness, faithful affection, uncontaminated lives." It is this regeneration that raises us into the recognition of man's spiritual oneness with eternal Mind. Thoughts are like seeds, and produce fruit which is like themselves. As God is the only Mind, we must be conscious of the ever-presence of His ideas, in order to experience His affluence and protection. By consistent constructive thinking we shall gain an unflinching reliance upon the strength of God, omnipresent Life, acting through spiritual ideas, to defend us against all manner of evil.

Divine Love is the source of all supply, and Love is able to meet every human need. It is God who enables us to act and achieve. He alone is our defense from danger, disease, and sin. As we become conscious of His presence and loving-kindness, we are certain that there is no opposing power to harm or injure us, for He is All-in-all. Harmony and success are no longer regarded as dependent upon chance or luck, for they are produced and maintained by immutable law. Infinite Life is constantly bestowing upon men the ability to achieve and succeed; for God's ideas are productive, constructive, spiritual, and perfect. They are bestowed upon all alike, and through Christian Science we have the opportunity to utilize divine and unlimited power and intelligence in human affairs.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

Enchanted Moment

SUMMER has cast enchantment on the moor; The water lily moors her petaled boat; And moving by the willows is the gleam Of one still swan like sculptured snow aloft.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

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With Key to the Scriptures

by Mary Baker Eddy

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Quotations • Firm Undertone Is Displayed by the New York Stock Market • Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange • Commodity and Money Markets

Quotations Still Point Higher In Active Trading

Mining Issues Are Strong in Stock Market—Small Gains Elsewhere

By Forrest Price

Most stocks pointed upward. There was some profit-taking in the market as prices ascended, but it was well absorbed. Total sales approximated 1,150,000 shares.

Although there was nothing special in Secretary Morgenthau's remarks last night to stimulate bull activities, the metal shares were bought today on the assumption that inasmuch as he did not say the Government's silver metal-buying program would be curtailed, everything was still rosy for the metal.

Such is the reasoning of many a trader. Gains of a point to 2 points or so were recorded by Cerrito de Pasco, U. S. Smelting, Howe Sound and American Smelting.

Among the active movers was Kelly-Springfield which advanced nearly 6 points to a new high. National Supply preferred also got up to a new high by rising more than 5 points.

Spang Chalfant preferred distinguished itself by moving up 7 1/2 points to a new high for the year. Others on the up side included Electric Auto-Lite, Homestake, Goodrich preferred, Columbia, Pico, Locomotive common and preferred and the sugar stocks.

Air Reduction dropped 6 points. Other losers were American Brake, Case, American Telephone, Crucible Steel, Gillette preferred, Wilco, Electric Power & Light, Public Service 6 per cent, Standard Gas, International Harvester and Peoples Gas.

The bond market was featured by firmness in the U. S. Governments. Other groups were mixed. Among the commodities wheat was inclined to sag. Cotton was quiet and irregular.

Probably the brightest spot in the industrial world at present is in the motor manufacturing lines. It is predicted by trade executives that the output for May of motorcars and trucks will be about as large as the record breaking figure of April, provided strikes will not slow down activity.

The motor industry makes a very heavy demand upon the steel trade, so that steel output is necessarily large, this week's production showing a satisfactory gain over the preceding week.

And all this goes to help the various industries many of which are labor dependent upon both the automobile industry and the steel industry. And, of course, the railroads largely benefit in shipments of the heavy industries.

Markets at a Glance
By the Associated Press
New York
Stocks: Steady; oils improve. Bonds: Mixed; industrials firm. Curb: Irregular; utilities lower. Foreign Exchange: Narrow; trading quiet. Cotton: Irregular; May liquidation.

Sugar: Higher; firm spot market. Chicago
Wheat: Lower; dull on rainfall benefits. Corn: Stronger; planting delayed. Cattle: Unevenly steady to 25 up; top \$14.25.
Hogs: Active; 5-10 higher; \$9.40 freely.

Foreign
London—Trading was quieter, and prices were irregular on the stock exchange today with oil shares firmest on hopes of the dividend payment. Curb-edged securities strengthened on the inflow of investment money. Rubber and transatlantic issues remained steady, while other stocks were easy due to profit-taking. The market closed irregular.

Paris—Rentes recovered on the Bourse today while international issues were hesitant due to the world political economic situation. French rubber and petroleum issues held firm. The market closed moderately active.

Berlin—The opening on the Bourse today was dull but activity developed later in the session, and the closing was firm.

Chicago Board
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)
Wheat: May 1.11, 1.12, 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, 1.16, 1.17, 1.18, 1.19, 1.20, 1.21, 1.22, 1.23, 1.24, 1.25, 1.26, 1.27, 1.28, 1.29, 1.30, 1.31, 1.32, 1.33, 1.34, 1.35, 1.36, 1.37, 1.38, 1.39, 1.40, 1.41, 1.42, 1.43, 1.44, 1.45, 1.46, 1.47, 1.48, 1.49, 1.50, 1.51, 1.52, 1.53, 1.54, 1.55, 1.56, 1.57, 1.58, 1.59, 1.60, 1.61, 1.62, 1.63, 1.64, 1.65, 1.66, 1.67, 1.68, 1.69, 1.70, 1.71, 1.72, 1.73, 1.74, 1.75, 1.76, 1.77, 1.78, 1.79, 1.80, 1.81, 1.82, 1.83, 1.84, 1.85, 1.86, 1.87, 1.88, 1.89, 1.90, 1.91, 1.92, 1.93, 1.94, 1.95, 1.96, 1.97, 1.98, 1.99, 2.00, 2.01, 2.02, 2.03, 2.04, 2.05, 2.06, 2.07, 2.08, 2.09, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 2.16, 2.17, 2.18, 2.19, 2.20, 2.21, 2.22, 2.23, 2.24, 2.25, 2.26, 2.27, 2.28, 2.29, 2.30, 2.31, 2.32, 2.33, 2.34, 2.35, 2.36, 2.37, 2.38, 2.39, 2.40, 2.41, 2.42, 2.43, 2.44, 2.45, 2.46, 2.47, 2.48, 2.49, 2.50, 2.51, 2.52, 2.53, 2.54, 2.55, 2.56, 2.57, 2.58, 2.59, 2.60, 2.61, 2.62, 2.63, 2.64, 2.65, 2.66, 2.67, 2.68, 2.69, 2.70, 2.71, 2.72, 2.73, 2.74, 2.75, 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Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Att. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 10

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Adults in Summer Camp Study and Enjoy the Arts

Parents—Teachers
Students

Pasquaney Music Colony

Bridgewater, N. H., Where All Make Music and Drama

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of those fresh-scented days when, with city heart fires and responsibilities thrown overboard, the trusty little car pulls loose from its hangar and zooms northward—into New Hampshire. Soon, low-lying meadows with haying under way; huge cotton clouds reared against a cobalt sky; hills standing softly green, patterned with irregularly shaped fields; while swiftly runs the road, onward and away, released from its city inhibitions, and flanked with butternuts. Small wonder that at length it gives itself a little shake and slips into a birch forest, where all is still and fragrant, and where flicked sunlight filters through delicate branches to the carpet of moss and woodland wildflowers beneath.

And now, beyond, through slender trees, may be glimpsed the shiny waters of a lake—one of the loveliest of lakes. Newfound—cupped in hills and fringed with birch woods. And here it is that one comes upon men and women who look happy, carefree, and particularly interesting, who seem busy about something that pleases them; who are absorbed in conversation that so holds them one yearns to listen, too. For we have entered the grounds of the Pasquaney Music Colony, and I have brought you with me as first I went myself.

Reason for Getting Together

Perhaps, like me, you love the vacation camp idea, and count it one of the finest of American recreational developments. We have seen it work well for our children over a period of time, and seen it grow more and more into an intelligent educational movement. For grown-ups there has as yet been little along the vacation camp line. The general type of camp, I feel, is not especially suited to adult needs. Something more specialized than merely a summer on a beautiful lake with crafts and outdoor sports must be provided to weld an adult group into a unit that is memorable.

Pasquaney, for this, chose music and the theater. And the men and women one meets there give every indication that they in turn have chosen Pasquaney and are content. "We are not an educational camp," I was assured by Mr. Robert Lawrence-Weer, known professionally as Robert Lawrence, who with Mrs. Weer founded and heads up the colony. "It is simply a place where people can come and enjoy themselves by actually participating in music and the theater. They make their own music, they take part in a play—and all for the fun of the thing."

They don't need to be experts, you see. Most of them aren't, although there is just that sprinkling of experienced persons among them to make the colony a stimulating place. You or I, our neighbor Jane and our friend Norman could go, and feel we belong. Perhaps the colony has always had an inhibited yen for messing about with scenery. Here, at last, he may satisfy his longing—as apprentice to an honest-to-goodness stock company of professional actors who put on plays for the colony and the community all summer long.

All in the Family

Which brings up the Wagon-Wheel Theater, home of the Pasquaney Players; and Miss Dorothy Lockhart, the colony's dramatic coach. Miss Lockhart's experience includes five years in Europe under Jacques Copeau, director of experimental theaters in France, Peter Godfrey of the Gate Theater Studios in London, Terrence Gray of the Festival Theater in Cambridge, and in the United States the giving of lectures for Otis Skinner, association with Leslie Howard in "Berkeley Square" and with Norman Bel Geddes in "Lysistrata" and "Hamlet." I sketch her career to show the professional nature of the Little Theater work at the colony. In addition to the plays given by the stock company, the students themselves, under Miss Lockhart, produce plays all summer, "just for the fun of it." You can't tell what you will do or be before the summer is out, I hear. And the lack of it is that very soon after you come you find yourself ready for anything, for you don't feel you need to "save face." The actors are all in the family, so to speak—the colony family.

To me, though, the special joy at the colony is the music. Ever since I paid a visit, two summers ago, to the New England Music Camp near Waterville, Maine, and saw the boys and girls there spending an entire summer in the rich atmosphere of music study and enjoyment and sharing, I have been convinced that the summer camp which takes some one of the arts (and my choice is music) and calls its campers together for a deeper acquaintance with it, has a real opportunity to live in the hearts of those who come to know it. Pasquaney has quaint little practice studios tucked off in the woods, cute miniature Cape Cod cottages in which you can warble as loudly as you like, or saw away on your fiddle without being mobbed. Classes are held each day, to which as a regular camper you are entitled. Private lessons may also be

added, if you wish. I hear that some of the vacation camps for youngsters near Bridgewater are this year sending groups of campers to Pasquaney for singing and other music work. And if you never heard or took part in a concert given in one of the woodland amphitheaters of such a place, you have a treat coming that you will want to repeat many times. Imagine seats under the trees, a stage in the open air, with the sights and silences of lake and wood, and then imagine it filled with people—yes, more than filled, for they drive in from everywhere within a radius of 50 miles or so of a Sunday afternoon for the community concerts. This is not a professional show. It is, as Mr. Weer points out, a focusing of the music expression of the community. They sing songs they all know or can easily learn (the words are printed on the programs), and under Mr. Weer's leadership are quickly made to feel acquainted with those sitting near them. Distributed through the program are offerings by the musicians of Pasquaney, but the tone of the concert is essentially a community expression. They come again and again, farmers driving in with their cars full of children, residents of New Hampshire villages, "summer people," and children from the vacation camps. They bring their bands and orchestras, too, and are included in the program. Pasquaney is out to enrich the musical expression of its region—and I think after attendance at even one of these weekly concerts you would be both interested and enthusiastic over its method.

As another way of doing this, Pasquaney "colonists" go out over the countryside sharing their wares. They may be found of a Sunday morning in the little white-spired churches of the New Hampshire hills, acting as volunteer soloists or playing the organ. They are generous with concerts, with leadership for community sings, with a song or a violin obligato at some church supper, or even a wedding. There is a joyous atmosphere of giving, born, I feel, of a consciousness of abundance.

Adjusts Voices

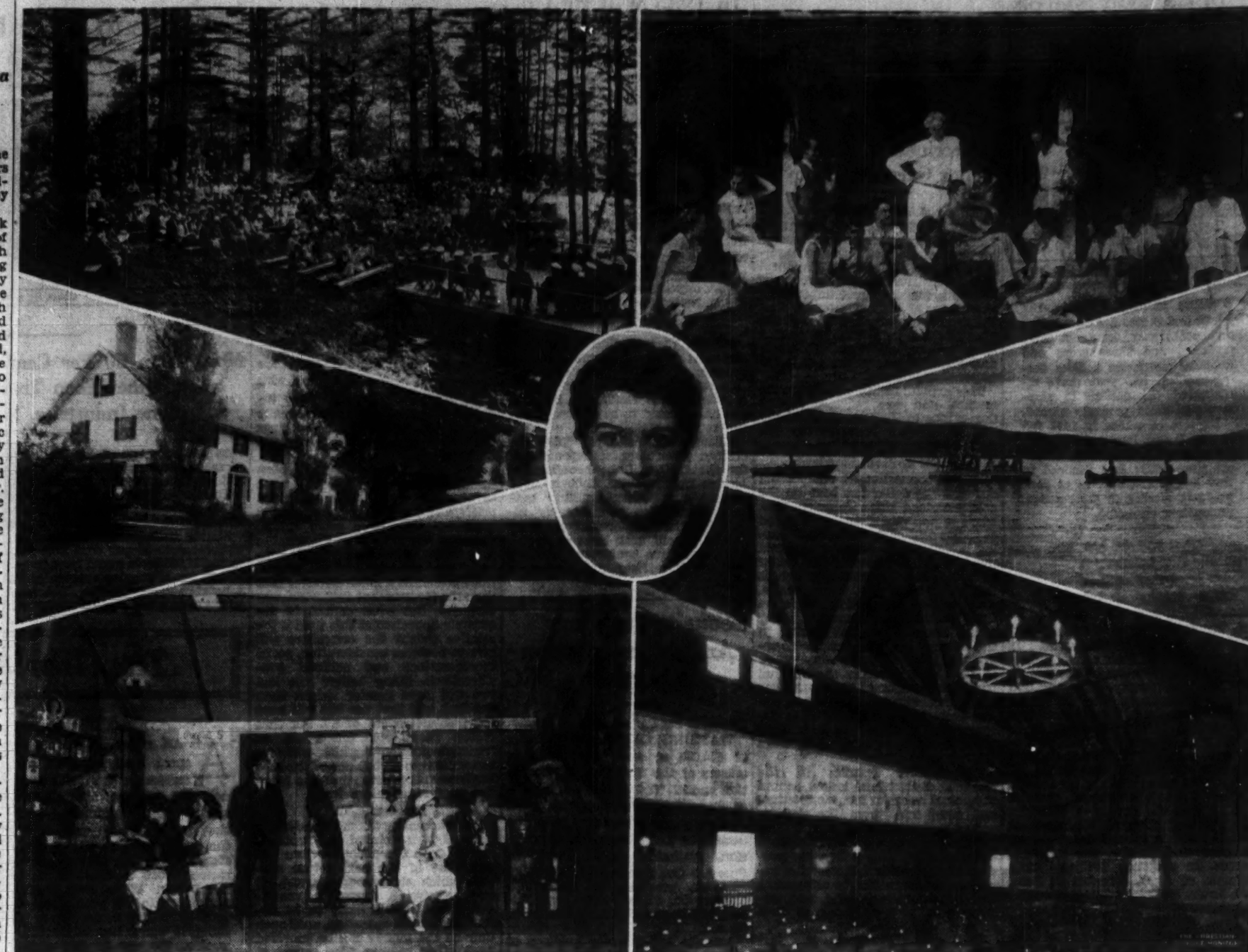
For since Mr. Weer, or Robert Lawrence as I suppose I should call him in this connection, came from Philadelphia to Boston to conduct classes this last winter in voice, I have seen enough of him to capture a secret of Pasquaney. He shares. So he loves music, is so confident of the abundance of its riches, that he wants us all to have it. He knows, too, that it is ours for the taking, and he is happy in showing any of us how to take it. Joyous, is an adjective I always find myself applying to him, and I know students must be attracted to study with him because of the very self-confidence he must inspire in them through his enthusiasm. He is, of course, a well-known baritone, having sung in grand opera, oratorio, concert and recital. But I think he himself would say that the work closest to his heart is the redeeming of lost and shattered voices. "Vocal technician" is the term he gave me, and educationally it is interesting. People who have given up all hope of singing again, come to him and have a voice diagnosed. He sets them at doing corrective work and has them singing again before long, but different, without the wrong uses that brought about the breakdown. People go to him, too, for help in improving the speaking voice. As a matter of fact, he is to lecture in this field at the Leland Powers School next year.



Kiowa and Creek Paintings

Indian Artists Depict Oklahoma History

The early history of the State is being unraveled at the University of Oklahoma where six Indian artists are depicting ancestral traits of the tribesmen of the western prairies through a series of murals and paintings, which they are preparing for the principal colleges and universities of the State. Few historians have dealt with this phase of the State's history and for the most part they have encountered only the scorn and disapproval of present day chiefs, who regard their past as a sacred memory of no interest to the outside world. For this reason the majority of scripts written of these tribesmen have been inaccurate and historians hope that these pictorial murals will provide a solution to their problems. Steps were first taken to preserve this primitive art when Dr. Oscar Jacobson, in 1928, persuaded five Kiowa Indian boys to enroll at the university. The school furnished the materials with which to work but offered no instruction in modern



Views of the Pasquaney Music Colony, on Lake Newfound, Bridgewater, N. H., an Adult Camp Dedicated to the Enjoyment of Music and the Little Theater. Upper Row, Left—Norman Dell, Outdoor Amphitheater, Where Free Community Concerts are Given Every Sunday During July and August at 4 O'clock, E. S. T. Right—Pasquaney Players, the Stock Company of the Wagon-Wheel Theater, Reading a New Play. Robert Lawrence,

Head of the Colony, is Standing at Center. Middle Row, Inset—Miss Dorothy Lockhart, New Dramatic Director. Left—"Gwen-Nor," Old New England Farmhouse, Used as the Main Building. Right—The Stock Company Has a Swim Between Rehearsals. Lower, Left—Scene From "Lightning," One of the Plays of the 1934 Season. Right—Wagon-Wheel Theater, Showing Balcony and Timbers Hand-Tooled a Century and a Half Ago.

and "down." When we sing "high" we are not climbing up into a vocal attic. Another point, which of course also needs elaboration and application if we are to understand it, is that the voice is made up of two parts. The inexperienced speaker and the maladjusted singer are likely to use the upper part, whereas it is the lower that should bear the burden. A perfectly adjusted voice, singing or speaking, is using both parts in accurate relation.

But the sun has set on lovely Lake Newfound, and the canoes have dipped paddle in the shadows close to shore. Evening strollers have returned to the spacious living-room of Owen-Nor, the old New England house that is the colony headquarters. The group that insisted upon going over their lines for tomorrow's play, and the pair that have been singing German lieder down at the water's edge, have joined the rest. Night will soon clothe the surrounding New Hampshire hills, and the Pasquaney Music Colony will take to its beds. For there are other fresh-scented mornings; and this play making and music making, for all its zestfulness, not "work" that must be rushed at, but sheer recreation.

Everyone Can Learn to Sing. Everyone can learn to sing, is his conviction. There is no such thing as a tone-deaf person. He has proved this over and over again, even with adults. He does not mean, of course, that everyone can learn to be a "singer" in the accepted sense of that term. But "all can develop a pleasant tone," he says. "And it is possible for anyone to learn to sing well," that is, use the voice correctly and pleasingly. One of his points is concerning pitch. There is no "up"

turned to the spacious living-room of Owen-Nor, the old New England house that is the colony headquarters. The group that insisted upon going over their lines for tomorrow's play, and the pair that have been singing German lieder down at the water's edge, have joined the rest. Night will soon clothe the surrounding New Hampshire hills, and the Pasquaney Music Colony will take to its beds. For there are other fresh-scented mornings; and this play making and music making, for all its zestfulness, not "work" that must be rushed at, but sheer recreation.

Two College Students Speaking From England and America

"War Must Cease," They Tell the Round Table And Cite What Youth Is Doing to This End

Our Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAIRMAN: Our first member to arrive from England has slipped into her seat at our Round Table of Youth, and we call on her to open the meeting.

MISS H. LONDON UNIVERSITY: In response to the Round Table "Questions to Youth" of March 12, 1935, I offer the opinions of a London University student, which may be of interest to those who desire to find out what young people are thinking, and to learn and act upon anything that will bring about a richer understanding and comradeship between young people and those who are older.

If you wish to discover the attitude toward world affairs, as held by many London students who were in their cradles 20 years ago, you might just listen outside our doors while a coffee party is in progress in a large hostel for women students. There you would be likely to overhear a group of grown-up "war babies" expressing their opinions on these problems. Our seriousness might surprise you for it is certainly true that the modern student is giving these questions a very large share of formal and informal conversation.

Now that we stand on the threshold of citizenship it is with increasing apprehension that we review the legacy of the former generation. We see all too frequent examples of an unbalanced world—the economic enigma of abundant supply and distressing lack—a widespread desire for peace but an equally widespread talk of war. We need only read Vera Brittain's "Testament of Youth" to realize the personal tragedy of war, while the present unemployment is an example of its economic tragedy. It must be obvious to the very least observant, that the world has not yet recovered from a great mistake which must not be allowed to occur again. Many of us, in fact, consider that the preservation of world peace is the most important problem confronting our generation.

To achieve this we feel we must first clear the atmosphere of war thought. It is useless to try to persuade our neighbors to reduce their armaments while we are continually

discussing the next war, and unconsciously admitting that war is necessary for the expression of man's instinct, or an inevitable factor of national development. Let us disarm fear, for surely material disarmament is merely the natural result of moral disarmament. Nothing will be accomplished while we are talking peace and thinking war.

If those who maintain that war is due to the opposing temperaments of foreigners which close acquaintance brings our foreign students, they would soon be disabused of that idea. In our London hostel you may find students from all parts of the world living and studying together with harmony unhampered by conflicting national temperaments. We consider that this miniature "League of Nations" is a tremendous help toward removing the social barrier which our ignorance would impose between the nations. By striving to understand our foreign neighbors and by cultivating a sympathetic attitude toward their difficulties we can surely do much to prevent the increase of mutual suspicion, mistrust and jealousy which tend to express themselves in war.

It is for the student youth of today to unite in opposing the mass mesmerism of militarism, to restore international confidence despite the barrier imposed by language, custom, and currency. However imminent the danger of war may appear, it is useless for us to shrug our shoulders in resignation to the inevitable. Although we have no personal recol-

lection of the World War we cannot help noticing the dislocation caused by those four much discussed years. Thus we consider the preservation of world peace as our immediate responsibility. It is with this end in view that we try to find out all we can about our foreign friends at conference and coffee party.

CHAIRMAN: It is not often that we can round out a discussion by calling on a college student from another part of the world who deals with the same subject. Perhaps you two girls after exchanging points of view for all of us at the Round Table to share, will write one another. Any time, by the way, that any of you wish to carry our Round Table acquaintance further, send in your letter to the chairman and we will forward it, just as is done for the Mail Bag and Parent Column crowds. And now, may we hear from you, Miss H.

MISS H. OF PRINCIPIA COLLEGE: With youth today eager to discuss the world's affairs, the Round Table, "In session" in The Christian Science Monitor, is meeting a real need. I am most interested in the discussions and in the knowledge that young people all over share with me a vital interest in world affairs.

This postwar generation has seen the effects of the World War in nearly every phase of their lives, so it is no wonder that the challenge, "War or peace" is in the minds of all. It is no wonder that youth is looking at himself and at his world with a "healthy doubt." As long as nationalism comes before internationalism, race before brotherhood, man will be faced with the challenges of war. Will nations realize soon enough that eventually there will be a world community, and nationalism will end? If they grasp this vision in time, there will be no more wars. Woodrow Wilson glimpsed the vision of a united world in his work to establish a League of Nations. But the mass is slow to realize the interdependence of nations, slow to admit the brotherhood of man, slow to build an unselfish love for mankind. But it shall be so.

When the various departments of human experience are recognized as being innately related, government, religion, society and education will be a working unit. I am convinced that the spirit of religion is penetrating into other fields than the church. Natural science is seeing that the power of physical forces traces to some Intelligent Mind. "The greatest good for the greatest number" is the principle of our government. This may not always seem consistent with democracy (in the sense of freedom), but religion in its true sense, teaching the brotherhood of man, and unselfish love, is the

means of reconciling these two principles. All men understand love. Government and religion can be related to education even from its first stages. All might be united under the head "character building." Perhaps of all problems facing youth today, education is most interesting to me because I am so close to it. As a senior in college with only a few weeks remaining, I find myself looking forward and wondering, "What is my place in the world?"

"What effect can the ideas of a twenty-year-old girl have upon an old, old world?" I look back to see what preparation my education has given me to assume a place.

This very evening a group of senior women discussed what attitude to take towards the future. Why should we feel eager to step into a world which is in need of ideas? After four years of building a foundation, we are ready to go forward with the enthusiasm of conscious strength.

There is often a tendency to think of college and of the period afterwards as two separate worlds. I look at commencement, not as the end of one world or the beginning of another, but as starting the time when education becomes practical. It is not necessary that this period of adjustment be difficult. Remember that college is only a part of our educational experience, and we can always be students.

The world needs new thoughts, and I feel confident that there are ways for youth to carry out their ideas for a peaceful world, for an international community, for character building activities, for making their education practical. There is so much for youth to look forward to. While "old men dream dreams" let "young men see visions."

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Dad's Chance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN father's work demanded long hours he often had to leave home before the children were awake, and return after they had gone to bed. This certainly was not a condition leading to that interchange of confidence and companionship so desirable and valuable between father and children.

On the wall of a certain teacher's room is a hand-written motto which reads, "The time is NOW." This is particularly applicable here because in these present days of shorter work hours and sometimes enforced leisure lies a father's opportunity. What he has been to his children in the past is not the most important thing now, nor the advantages he may be able to give them in the future; but each day that brings him hours spent at home may bring with it some of the biggest things in life to him and his children.

Seeing Them at Play

A father cannot really know and understand his boys and girls until he has watched them at play, taken part in their activities, observed their natural reactions to varying conditions and then pondered over his discoveries. Are they playing fair? Is one of the children likely to be thrust in the background? Does one child dominate the other unduly? Have they a co-operative spirit? Do they join readily and graciously in enterprises? Others? Once he has established a feeling of confidence because of his kindly interest in them; the children's artless prattle, their ingenious way of looking at things, their attitudes in different situations, will reveal the story of their expanding personalities. With this precious knowledge gained at first hand the father may tactfully and wisely guide them toward wholesome and natural unfoldment. His influence on the children right "now" will be a strong factor in their future development.

"Now" also is his opportunity to know the school his children attend, to become acquainted with the teachers and the trends in education at the present time, to study equipment, background, and recreational facilities, and inquire as to future methods and possibilities. Children others? Once he has established a feeling of confidence because of his kindly interest in them; the children's artless prattle, their ingenious way of looking at things, their attitudes in different situations, will reveal the story of their expanding personalities. With this precious knowledge gained at first hand the father may tactfully and wisely guide them toward wholesome and natural unfoldment. His influence on the children right "now" will be a strong factor in their future development.

Exploring Parties

It is the father's privilege to take the boys and girls on exploring parties into the big world. One who started by taking his two boys and several of their friends on a long walk to the quarries in the hills above their home, and thereafter to lead many other things of interest to the young folks. With father as guide and interpreter, the children will be admitted to many interesting mills, special schools and municipal buildings that otherwise they would not be allowed to visit.

As children like to tra-la mother to the kitchen and pantry when she is using all sorts of utensils and doing mysterious things that evolve into a meal, so will both boys and girls enjoy a chance to shadow father as he goes to the cellar, attic, garage, or wherever his leisure time is spent. Children can gain much useful information from watching their father do necessary repairs around a house, help in the daily routine, or pursue a hobby, and while their eager eyes are watching closely and their tongues running a race, their minds are registering the way the adult attacks his job, how well he does it and his attitude toward it. If they are allowed to help Dad, if he explains processes to them in "man to man" fashion, and invites their co-operation, the experience is conducive to far-reaching and worthwhile results.

With father at home more, the children may be learning important lessons that he is unconscious of teaching, and the association with Dad through these hours that he shares with them may be a source of strength and happiness to the whole family.

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Speed of Air Mail Tripled Since Pioneer Flight in 1918

National Air Transport Day appears on the calendar tomorrow and reveals that the mail now rides the skies three times as swiftly as it did on the pioneer mail flight 17 years ago.

An Army plane piloted by Lieut. Torrey Webb carried the first air mail between New York and Washington on May 15, 1918. Today in contrast to this epochal flight conducted under government auspices stands a highly developed private transport industry. Forced by events to stand courageously on its own financial feet this industry is, nevertheless, daily adding impressive records to an already outstanding performance.

Since that day in 1918 when Lieut. Webb took off from Belmont Park, Long Island, for Washington the air mail has been lifted out of Lieutenant Webb's 60-mile-an-hour "Jenny" to multipassenger transports capable of speeds up to 200 miles an hour. Lieutenant Webb's trip, which consumed about four hours back in 1918, is today flown in 90 minutes by regular scheduled air services.

Two years later the first continuous air-mail schedule to be operated from coast to coast was flown by Post Office Department pilots on a volunteer flight from San Francisco to New York on Feb. 21, 1921. The time was 33 hours and 20 minutes. When United Air Lines began operation of its New York-San Francisco route in 1927 its schedule called for 30 hours and 45 minutes from coast to coast. In 1931 United's schedules were reduced to 27 hours and 54 minutes.

Introduction of three-mile-a-minute Boeing transport planes on its routes in 1933 by United lowered its

schedules to 19 hours and 55 minutes. Last year its schedules were again trimmed to 18 hours and 50 minutes and today United planes fly across the continent in 17 hours and 40 minutes.

From that day in 1918 when air mail was carried in a single plane the air transport picture has so changed that now United Air Lines boasts that at any hour of the day nine of its planes are in the air along its lines. In its busiest period during the day there are 20 United planes in the air at the same time.

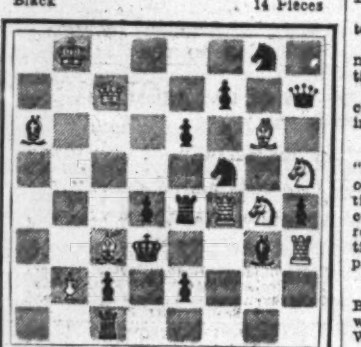
But a fraction of Lieutenant Webb's 250-mile jaunt in 1918, furthermore, was but a fraction of an inch in comparison with the total of 1,000,000 miles of flight attained recently by pilot Richard L. Doble while flying on the New York-Chicago-San Francisco route of United Air Lines. In fact Mr. Doble is one of the 25 members of a most exclusive club in Chicago composed of United pilots. To be eligible to this club each member must have flown 1,000,000 miles.

Flying daily on a trip between New York and Washington, Lieutenant Webb could be clocked off perhaps 8000 to 9000 miles a month. American air companies during the month of March just passed flew 24,134,055 passenger miles, the highest level ever recorded by the Bureau of Air Commerce. At the same time United Air Lines, one of the operators, reached a total of 80,000,000 miles of flying on its own lines, the first air transport system to reach this total. During the running-off of this mileage, which required nine years, United carried approximately 600,000 passengers, 1300 tons of air express and 15,000 tons of mail.

[A Tuesday Feature]

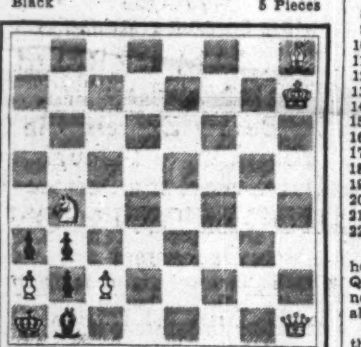
Chess By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1721
First Publication
By Alexander Kich
Dedicated to Dr. Gilbert Dobbs
Black 14 Pieces



White to play and mate in two.

Problem No. 1722
By H. H. Cross
Black 6 Pieces



White to play and mate in three.

An intriguing lightweight from the March British Chess Magazine. Although marked by a number "hook," it offers to the solver a composing bent the opportunity of trying to compose a sound problem using the ideas or variations developed in the author's solution.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1719. Q-P3 threat.

No. 1720. 1. Kt-K6 threat.

2. Q-P3 B-K4.

3. K-B3 B-K4.

4. Q-K5 K-P.

End-Game No. 25. Black wins. 1. Q-B3 (Black). B-K5; 2. Kt-K3; 3. Kt-K4; 4. Q-K5; 5. Q-K5; 6. Q-K5; 7. Q-K5; 8. Q-K5; 9. Q-K5; 10. Q-K5; 11. Q-K5; 12. Q-K5; 13. Q-K5; 14. Q-K5; 15. Q-K5; 16. Q-K5; 17. Q-K5; 18. Q-K5; 19. Q-K5; 20. Q-K5; 21. Q-K5; 22. Q-K5; 23. Q-K5; 24. Q-K5; 25. Q-K5; 26. Q-K5; 27. Q-K5; 28. Q-K5; 29. Q-K5; 30. Q-K5; 31. Q-K5; 32. Q-K5; 33. Q-K5; 34. Q-K5; 35. Q-K5; 36. Q-K5; 37. Q-K5; 38. Q-K5; 39. Q-K5; 40. Q-K5; 41. Q-K5; 42. Q-K5; 43. Q-K5; 44. Q-K5; 45. Q-K5; 46. Q-K5; 47. Q-K5; 48. Q-K5; 49. Q-K5; 50. Q-K5; 51. Q-K5; 52. Q-K5; 53. Q-K5; 54. Q-K5; 55. Q-K5; 56. Q-K5; 57. Q-K5; 58. Q-K5; 59. Q-K5; 60. Q-K5; 61. Q-K5; 62. Q-K5; 63. Q-K5; 64. Q-K5; 65. Q-K5; 66. Q-K5; 67. Q-K5; 68. Q-K5; 69. Q-K5; 70. Q-K5; 71. Q-K5; 72. Q-K5; 73. Q-K5; 74. Q-K5; 75. Q-K5; 76. Q-K5; 77. Q-K5; 78. Q-K5; 79. Q-K5; 80. Q-K5; 81. Q-K5; 82. Q-K5; 83. Q-K5; 84. Q-K5; 85. Q-K5; 86. Q-K5; 87. Q-K5; 88. Q-K5; 89. Q-K5; 90. Q-K5; 91. Q-K5; 92. Q-K5; 93. Q-K5; 94. Q-K5; 95. Q-K5; 96. Q-K5; 97. 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Editorials

Mr. Morgenthau's Overture

MR. MORGENTHAU'S speech is like a beacon in the inky darkness of international economic relations. It marks a complete reorientation of American policy. The United States wishes again to link itself with the world in a common monetary relationship. Talk of a dollar with a gold content manipulated with a view only to its effect on domestic prices, becomes obsolete in the light of the nation-wide radio talk by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Doubtless many people will say that the President has at last seen the mistake of plowing a lonely currency furrow. But that would be to do him an injustice. In the early months of 1933 he talked stabilization with the leading world statesmen prior to the World Economic Conference at London. But he wished to couple stabilization with a conjoint expansionist movement so that world prices could be raised simultaneously. At the conference itself the world rejected price raising à la Roosevelt, so, in his turn, the President rejected currency stabilization.

In Mr. Roosevelt's opinion, the foreign value of the dollar was too high. He insisted on dollar freedom while he depressed it—which is the same thing as increasing the domestic commodity price level. Now the dollar has had its breathing spell. As compared with the pound, dollar purchasing power has been cut some 15 per cent, and the two great currencies are now back to their predepression relations.

This is not to say that Mr. Roosevelt has been altogether consistent. For months he seemed to be toying with the notion of a permanent nationalistic dollar. He said that what the United States wanted as the end of its dollar policy was a dollar that would have the same debt-paying power a generation hence as now. In other words, he wanted to boost domestic prices and then stabilize them.

In itself the aim was not significant. It was from the prevailing monetary philosophy of the Administration's current advisers and from Mr. Roosevelt's subsequent

actions that the statement gathered meaning. Price stabilization, according to the view then popular in Washington, could be obtained only by freedom to change the gold content of the dollar. Mr. Roosevelt put the theory into practice in October, 1933. Till the succeeding January, when the dollar was provisionally stabilized in its foreign exchange value, the gold content of the dollar was constantly being reduced, sometimes daily.

Clearly such a policy as a permanent device spelled the negation of international currency stabilization. It argued the maintenance of a dollar free from all foreign entanglements. It signified a nationalistic currency. But hesitancy as to the wisdom of this policy appeared when the dollar was provisionally stabilized. Mr. Roosevelt was widely reputed to have been disillusioned with so-called "Warrenism." It had been observed that commodity prices had not risen sympathetically with the almost daily cut in the gold content of the dollar. Rumor went so far, indeed, as to say that in his informal discussions on money matters, the President had quoted the adage of the burned child.

The disillusionment, however, was merely surmise. Nor had the world any means of gauging the extent of the President's reaction. Till Mr. Morgenthau went on the air last night nobody could say whether the ideal of a world currency understanding to which Mr. Roosevelt had rendered lip service prior to the world conference had been reawakened in him. Now the world knows for certain.

Through all these turbulent months, while the world has been engaged in a new kind of monetary warfare, one member of the Administration has remained consistently faithful to international currency stabilization. He is the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull. Mr. Morgenthau's announcement is a great victory for the Hull way of thinking. Mr. Morgenthau's speech is the acknowledgment that the world has a common problem which can be solved only in common. It is an invitation to tackle that problem together.

"Handout's" Handout

Book News of the Day

BECAUSE it is so thickly bespattered with readily exposed and grotesque misstatements of fact *Handout*, by the anonymous "George Michael" (New York: Putnam, \$2), obscures what might be an interesting argument.

There are in Washington more than 100 reputable newspapermen, many attached to opposition papers, who regularly attend the White House press conference and would willingly attest the complete falsity of much of the book. This is not because the book attacks newspapermen. It does not, except in a few instances when they are called by name and quite unconvincingly slandered.

As a study of publicity conditions under the New Deal the book is a travesty, and this is regrettable because the subject calls for intelligent study. That the book should have found a publication is an enigma which a working newspaperman, familiar with the standards of accuracy required in the publishing trade, cannot hope to understand.

Between pages twenty-four and thirty-four, to take a key passage, in a pretended description of the White House press conference, there is a misstatement—not just a slip, but a positive falsification—on every page.

It is a flat falsehood—repeated many times in the book—that every question asked in the President's press conference must be notified to the White House secretariat a day ahead—as this correspondent and scores of others demonstrate twice a week. It is untrue that stenographers take down what prominent visitors say as they leave the White House, and equally false that clerks and stenographers deliberately and persistently eavesdrop on correspondents' conversation as they wait in the White House lobby. The purported description of the press conference is ludicrous.

This reviewer is in a position to say these things because he was one of the first to call attention in print to the New Deal's publicity machine, to describe its extent and analyze its meaning.

Therefore we can get no trustworthy answer to "Handout's" question: "Is there censorship in Washington?" from the book. The best answer, given by scores of veteran correspondents there, is: "Whether you get the news or not still depends on the individual correspondent. The Administration has created an enormous publicity machine which is often very useful but should never deter the reporter from doing his own digging. As to censorship and concealment, things are not very different from pre-1918 Administrations. In some respects there is more candor now than there used to be. Certainly there are no newspaper favorites, who get stories when others do not."

In short, "Handout" is typical of a well-known class of books which appear at this political season. This is not only a personal opinion. Its proof rests upon scores of easily attestable facts.

E. D. C.

The Would-Be Puppeteer



The Price of Receiving Relief

"THE same old thing," says John Trueman, with a sigh, turning off the radio, "carried on the backs of the taxpayers." And he picks up the evening paper only to read the same extension in varying forms. . . . His wife, who works from morning till night as she never believed a woman could work and "keep going," understands the reason for John's clouded eyes.

"Never mind, it doesn't make it true of us," she says, "and this, too, shall pass." Wearily she puts another patch in a pair of overalls which should long ago have been burned. But it is that, or "draw" through the Visitor—and so far they have "accepted" only the checks given (?) for the manual labor John does.

Forty years of clean living and upright thinking are seeing John through now. To be sure his hands are calloused—but his mind isn't. And little by little, at first with gritted teeth, he has become accustomed to the "jobs." Once it was down in a mucky sewer ditch shoveling up muck higher than his head, standing sometimes knee-deep in the mud. Another time it was pushing a wheelbarrow

of dirt up an incline . . . endlessly it seemed! Or it was carrying lumber so heavy that six men handled each piece.

Queer work mates, too, he ran across! Physicians, dentists, lawyers, bankers, salesmen, real estate brokers . . . were sprinkled through. White-collar workers who wondered how it would seem to be back at desks once more—and tried not to care too much, and to renew their courage.

His wife had learned by long, drawn-out experience just how to "do without" everything possible, and to keep a brave heart and smiling face turned toward her family. She had somehow managed to keep the children from thinking of the Visitor as a substitute for Santa Claus (as some of their playmates seemed to consider him!) and she had explained as best she could why she and daddy would rather "go without" many things than get them "through relief." She explained to them that the "hard work" daddy is doing now is paid for in relief checks but it isn't given in the true sense for Daddy works very, very hard . . . to earn that money.

When the children are out of hearing the parents talk . . . yes, they can hold out until another pay check . . . manage somehow. The check Grace sent for a birthday will buy material for shirts which the wife has learned to make fairly well . . . and in this climate it is easy to wash bedding and return it to the bed the same day . . . easier than to "draw" sheets through the Visitor!

She looks at the tired face nodding over the paper—a man physically exhausted from working to the limit of his strength for the privilege of "riding on the backs of the taxpayers" . . . and then she remembers the look in the young man's eyes who had rung the bell that day, a gunny sack slung over his back. He was also "doing SERA work": going from house to house asking to set traps for rats. Pushing a wheelbarrow is easier than that!

All the pent-up, executive ability with no outlet for it. She remembered the feeling with which her husband had told her one night, "I suggested that we make a platform . . . to save work . . . and the foreman told me, 'You sap, we don't want to save work. The harder the work is, the less they will want to be on relief.'"

Another part of the price the recipient pays for relief is the moving into a goldfish bowl the minute the breadwinner of the family becomes an SERA worker! And the tales the Visitor hears!

Fortunate indeed the family whose Visitor is a man of understanding, and sympathetically interested in the job instead of hampered by a mind full of "cases" and statistics and a sense of superiority due to his very thorough training in social work. The *rara avis* type of Visitor understands why the homemaker holds out against "drawing" supplies, and he makes his calls as easy as possible by his manner.

Truly there is a price which so-called white collar workers have paid, and paid without whimpering, beyond any reckoning in dollars and cents. And they continue to pay this price (as well as taxes!). But is there not some kinder expression with which to refer to the relief which they must perforce accept (if pushing a wheelbarrow all day long for a day's work check in SERA is accepting?) than to call it "riding on the backs of the taxpayers?"

And may there not be some recognition of the bravery and courage of those who strive to preserve even a shred of independence and to stand on their own feet, a little more emphasis on *that side* of the story? It would help to ease a little the burden of those who are paying the price of receiving relief.

M. V.

The Wide Horizon

Italy and Yugoslavia

By Paul Cremona ROME

YUGOSLAVIA has accepted the olive branch extended to her by Signor Mussolini in October, 1934. This is an event of capital importance in the political evolution of southeastern Europe. It reverses a situation that had lasted for about a decade and which was growing steadily worse. On both shores of the Adriatic the former tension and bad feeling have slackened. A great rapprochement has already taken place between the two countries and the foundations are now being laid for closer co-operation. This development is the logical outcome of the Franco-Italian agreement worked out here in January, and is an important factor to that Balkan stability which, according to many observers, is the keystone of European peace.

This rapprochement is due to the far-sighted policy of the Duce and of the Prince Regent Paul. Breaking all diplomatic precedents, the Italian dictator recently announced through his minister at Belgrade, that Italy entertained friendly feelings toward Yugoslavia and that it was not Italy's intention to disturb Yugoslavia's development or attack her territorial integrity. This friendly gesture marks a radical change in the policy hitherto pursued by Fascist Italy toward her eastern neighbor. It shows that the Duce does not lack the courage to shape a new policy to meet new situations. His last move to Yugoslavia amounts to the abandonment by Italy of her open aspiration to the Dalmatian coast and of her policy aiming at the transformation of the Adriatic into an Italian lake.

Today, Italy and Yugoslavia are resuming the march together which they had begun immediately after the World War and which was abruptly interrupted by Fascism. Those responsible for Italian foreign policy in pre-Fascist days had pursued a friendly policy toward Yugoslavia. This orientation of Italian policy conformed in large measure to the political vision of the Italian ex-Foreign Minister, Count Carlo Sforza. It was he who affirmed the political necessity for Italy to cultivate friendly relations with the Slavs bordering on the peninsula so as to make easier the erection of a barrier against German influence.

Count Sforza foresaw the resurgence of German national sentiment and its tendency to expansion. Realizing that Italy could not, alone, hold her own against two worlds and defend two fronts, one against the Germans and the other against the Slavs, he judged it more in keeping with the interests of Italy to develop friendly relations with one so as to be able better to face the other.

Signor Mussolini was compelled by his Nationalist supporters to follow exactly the opposite path to that indicated by Count Sforza. To put in a state of defense her eastern coast, bare, sandy and difficult to fortify against eventual pressure and attacks from across the Adriatic, Fascist Italy strengthened her position in Albania. In this way she dominated the Adriatic, closing its access to the Straits of Otranto by means of fortifications on the island of Saseno, opposite Valona. Signor Mussolini thus forestalled the threat which might arise from the 600 islands and the 1000 canals in the Yugoslav archipelago of Dalmatia.

Italy's policy in Albania aroused a violent opposition in Yugoslavia, who thereby saw her way barred and found herself bottled in the Adriatic. This situation was regarded by Belgrade as a threat to her vital interests, the more serious in that, at the time, Yugoslavia had not yet at her disposal the free zone in the port of Salonika. The result was that Belgrade made a decided turn toward France with which Italian relations were somewhat strained.

There followed in quick succession moves and counter-moves by Rome and Belgrade which helped only to widen the gulf that already existed. Italy's pact of friendship with Albania was answered by a similar pact between Yugoslavia and France. Thereupon Rome went one better and concluded a proper military alliance with King Ahmed Zogu, the Albanian ruler. From 1927 to 1934, Italy and Yugoslavia continued to arm themselves and to compete in a game of reciprocal provocations.

When, following the German "threats" against Austrian independence, Signor Mussolini turned his back on Adolf Hitler and established cordial relations with Paris, Yugoslavia and Italy suddenly realized that the bad atmosphere that had existed between them was mainly psychological and that there were really no vital questions outstanding between the two countries. Thus a better understanding between them was made possible not only by the realization that they had common interests to defend but also by the prospects of improving their trade relations to mutual advantage. The two governments are now negotiating a new commercial agreement to be followed by a treaty of friendship.

In the present disturbed atmosphere of Europe, the determination of two countries, hitherto regarded by most observers as predestined enemies, to put aside past differences and work loyally together is felt here to be a solid gain for peace.

The Question of League Reform

REFORM of the League of Nations is becoming a constant subject of debate in international circles. Hitherto, many friends of the League have opposed changes, not on the ground that the League as originally conceived was perfect, but that to meddle with it now might result in its disintegration.

Germany proposes that the Covenant should be detached from the Treaties of Versailles and St. Germain. There is now no reason why the Covenant should be linked with these treaties. It was embodied in them for purely tactical reasons.

The most important point which needs clarification is that of sanctions. The League can apply moral pressure, but cannot employ material force, which does not belong to the League, but to the powers which compose the League. Unless they are in accord and willing to act, the League is without weapons. Nor would it necessarily be a good thing for the League to find its principal members in agreement on the application of force to another nation which happens to be—as every nation in turn has happened to be since the war—particularly unpopular. If this were to occur, the League might appear to become an antisemite organization, and a rival organization would sooner or later, in the nature of things, be formed.

As it is, the Great Powers, who would have the responsibility of wielding the weapon of sanctions, are obviously indisposed to take such a responsibility, though it is proposed to "revive" Article 16. It has seemed to many people better to drop a pretense, whose hollowness has been shown in Europe, Asia and South America. The League would not, by eliminating certain articles, abandon its general unlimited right to take whatever decisions it pleased in each instance. And were this textual renunciation made, it would be possible for the United States to reconsider its attitude toward the League.

Behind this dispute about words there is, of course, the clash, not always realized, of two systems of thought. One conception, however imperfectly practiced, is that of universal intervention in every quarrel. It is sometimes called sanctions, sometimes collective security. The other conception is that of universal abstention. It would interpret neutrality not as an impartial furnishing of goods and munitions to both sides, but as the withholding of goods and munitions and credits from the belligerents as such.

If this difference in pacific opinion, which is perhaps vital, is to be threshed out, it should be threshed out with the help of the United States. At present there is strong opposition to the suggestion that the United States should reconsider its decision in regard to the League, an opposition which was doubtless reinforced by the failure to join the World Court. But if there is to be a committee to examine the future of the League, as is now advocated, it would be a moral duty of all countries to contribute their thought to the reorganization of the League, and to the clarification of the policy of peace-loving nations toward belligerent nations.

Music at the Golden Gate

THE news regarding the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra is indeed good news. Silent this last season, the splendid organization seemed practically moribund. Under the capable baton of Alfred Hertz the orchestra had gained a high order of excellence; but, in common with music associations everywhere, financial difficulties had brought it on the rocks.

But the vigorous city on the Golden Gate which holds the distinction of being the first American community to erect its own municipal opera house has come to the rescue of the symphony. A tax measure has just been passed which, it is estimated, will bring a contribution of about \$35,000 to the box office, and this permanent subsidy will automatically increase with the growth of the city.

Wisely forestalling the dangers of mixing politics with art, the funds will be administered by a nonpolitical group, the City Art Commission, eleven artists and laymen periodically appointed by the Mayor. Thus the directors will be mercifully spared requests from politicians that some protégé be accorded an appearance as guest artist, and the rapacious demands for free passes from ward-healers.

Those who remember the thorough musicianly conductorship of Mr. Hertz during his years with the Metropolitan Opera in New York may venture to express the hope that he will continue to direct the symphony.

It is fitting also to extend expressions of admiration for the loyalty San Franciscans have shown to the cause of music in the midst of difficult economic conditions. As pioneers in the United States of municipal subsidies for opera and symphony their example may inspire other cities to follow the trail so courageously blazed in the West.

Parade

THE man listened to the story—how 10,000 military and naval cadets were passing in review before 25,000 spectators—how the battalions of smartly dressed cadets swung by in shining uniforms—how as each unit passed the reviewing stand the spectators doffed their hats reverently—when suddenly there was a shout from the stands, members of two battalions broke ranks to sprint with ten patrolmen after two youths—how the youths were carrying a long ribbonlike banner flying the slogan, "Fight Boss War"—how the crowd's excitement had hardly quieted down when there was another outburst—how some members of a World War veterans' organization and patrolmen were administering rough treatment to three more youths who had been distributing antiwar literature.

"Yes," sighed the man, "it's disturbing. But I suppose that's the sort of thing we have to expect over there."

The narrator looked blank. "Over where?" he asked.

"Italy," said the man.

"But it happened in New York City."

"Oh," said the man, who had listened to the story but hadn't heard the place.

North . . . South . . . East . . . West

One Yardstick Lacking

By Frank L. Perrin

THESE are the days of what scholars, chemists, research experts and tabulators tell us are the exact sciences. There are maps and charts, test tubes, calipers and retorts to record and determine, at least to the satisfaction of scholars and experts, the actual or potential power of the atom if and when released and measurably subdued. The ether and the stratosphere are explored. The distances from the earth of heretofore invisible stars are being estimated, if not more or less accurately measured. On land, in the air, and on the seas, leagues and miles are traversed at what once were regarded as impossible speeds.

Yet in the midst of all these accomplishments the conquering savants stand in defeat and disillusionment as they contemplate a remarkable height which they cannot scale, a cliff which human ingenuity cannot conquer. It is that sublime height in which dwells that quality, intangible, formless, and forever unplumbed, called intelligence. No yardstick has been devised by which this divinely bestowed quality can be more than superficially measured.

We observe its manifestations all along the way, from infancy to adolescence and from maturity to age. But apart from and beyond these manifestations which indicate the depth and scope of the divine afflatus, the power, extent and resourcefulness of the reservoir from which inspiration is drawn are unascertainable and unascertainable, because they are "limitless."

A day or two ago, while contemplating his early retirement as professor of mathematics at Columbia University, New York, Thomas S. Fiske interestingly discussed the achievements of mathematicians in the field of research and discovery, but expressed serious doubt as to the probability of providing a chart or formula by means of which social science, as he terms it, can be measured or its course accurately forecast. He alludes to the fact—well known to most of us—that in these days we hear much of the so-called "intelligence tests," or measures of intelligence. But he makes it quite plain that until intelligence can be defined in terms which materialists accept and understand, and until they themselves can set up a unit of measurement,

there can be no theory of intelligence measurement which deserves to be called mathematical.

Professor Fiske thoughtfully concedes one definite and convincing premise. Such a mathematical method of ascertainment, he tells us, is at once the hope and despair of many so-called sciences, such as economics, psychology, education and government. But in this field of research, he tells us, they have no definitions and no units.

He recalls the hope, expressed fifty years ago, that the scholars using available statistics, weighted indices and all the formulas devised and dreamed of, would easily solve the world's problems. "As far as I can see," he admits, "we are farther from solving them now than we were then."

It would be vain were a layman to attempt, in his zeal, to reassure so learned, thoughtful and honest a gentleman as our friend, the professor. Yet it may be that the single problem which he finds so difficult of solution is already being worked out without the application to it of any chart or arbitrary rule or formula. Any hypothesis, any yardstick, or any mathematical formula which might be suggested as a device or method by which the scope and boundaries of a limitless universe in limitless space can be measured would at once be discarded, even by the most visionary and fantastic, as impractical and useless. Intelligence itself is as boundless, as limitless, and as all-embracing as the universe.

Yet with, as well as without, the so-called intelligence tests, growth, development, understanding and consideration increase and continue. It is not because these have been submitted in advance or along the way, to any superficial measuring process. Our friend tells us that it would be doubtful if many of those in his graduating class at Columbia in 1885 could have passed the present college entrance examinations. By the standards of their period they would have measured up, in percentages, as satisfactorily as the young men and women of today. It is only that the door to understanding has been opened somewhat more widely with the years. And with this is the promise of steady and even greater growth. The yardstick of material accuracy is still lacking.